The Fresno Weekly Republican.

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LEADERS UNDECIDED

As to What Course They Shall Pursue

WITH THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILLS.

Senators Would Like to Pass the Bills if Revenues Are Not Reduced too Much.

Washington, August 14.—Democratic leaders in the senate have occupied a considerable portion of today trying to determine what course to pursue with reference to the supplemental tariff bills. The Democratic steering committee was in session two hours after the senate adjourned trying to determine upon the most advisable policy under the circumstances, and previous to this meeting the conservative senators had a conference on the same subject. It is understood that the conservatives advocate the reference of bills to the finance committee, while the steering committee is apparently somewhat divided on the question. Appearances all indicate, however, that a large majority of the Democratic senators would like to have the bills passed if they could feel assured that their passage would not reduce the government revenues to too great an extent.

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

A Platform Adopted Declaring for a Protective Tariff.

Excelsior Springs, Mo, August 15.—The Republican state convention had a hot fight today over resolutions denouncing the American Protective Association. The A.P.A. had a representative on the committee on resolutions and the resolution was finally dropped in committee. A platform was adopted declaring for a protective tariff The money plank is as follows: "We declare that the interests of the people demand that every dollar of paper or coin issued shall be as good as any other dollar. We favor the largest possible coinage of silver that is consistent with the permanent maintenance and equal purchasing and debt paying power of all dollars in circulation. We do not want monometallism of either gold or silver and we pledge ourselves to continue to work for bimetallism and to bring it about by all means within the power of the government.

CHICAGO FIRES.

A Confession Implicating Anarchists With Many Conflagrations.

Chicago, August 15. -Carl Hertlitz, who was arrested for arson, has made a full confession implicating anarchists in the numerous fires which have occurred here. Herlitz says a man named Scharf instructed him in anarchistic doctrines, and suggested that the best way to injure capitalists was to get after the insurance companies. Bombs and other anarchistic paraphernalia were prepaced and operations commenced. Scharf did the preliminary work, but left the actual firing to Herlitz, receiving 5 per cent of the money collected from the insurance companies. Scharf had many other pupils, and derived a large income on the 5 per cent basis.

Omaha Strike Ended.

Omaha, Neb., August 15.—The South Omaha packing-house employees' strike is off after being out three weeks and nothing gained. The men are now trying to get back on the old terms. This decision is general, with the exception of 150 hog butchers, who declare they will not return to work. Many of the old men applied for their former jobs this morning and all who could be used were accepted, and the others were told that as soon as business picked up their applications would be considered.

Insurance License Revoked.

San Francisco, August 15.—Insurance Commissioner Higgins has revoked the license of the Home Mutual Life Association of America and it can no longer do business in this state. The Home benefit is a local corporation, doing business on the assessment plan, and the commissioner's reasons for revoking its license are that it is not carrying out its contracts and cannot within three months from date of notice pay its obligations.

McKinley on the Tariff Law.

Columbus, Ohio, August 15.—Governor McKinley said today in discussing the new tariff law that the action of the Democrats on the tariff put the question of protection before the country as a political issue in a more pronounced manner than ever before. The friends of protection must see that proper protection is promptly restored to every industry that suffers from this legislation.

Prize Fight in Missouri.

St. Joe, Mo., August 1.—The fight between Johnnie Van Heest and Kid Vance, the latter colored, was hot from the start, but was all Van Heest's way. Vance went down four times in the first round. He was unable to stand up in the next three rounds, but did some good fighting while on his feet. In the fifth round he went down twice, the last time to stay, and was carried to his corner.

Coxey Chased Out of Town.

Hyattsville, Md., August 15.—General Coxey came near being mobbed by some of his followers at Camp Lost Liberty yesterday. Coxey, when asked what had become of his men, said he had done with the scheme, and five of his men who were left here in charge of the camp chased him out of town.

Mrs. Charlotte Lacombe Dead.

San Francisco, August 15. — Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Lacombe, who came to San Francisco in 1848, died here today. She achieved her celebrity by concealing the notorious Ned McGowan in her house while the vigilance committee was looking for him.

A Professor Appointed.

San Francisco, August 14.—W. A. Merrill of the Indiana State University has been appointed professor of Latin and lecturer of the University of California.

Sutro for Mayor.

San Francisco, August 15.—Adolph Sutro has formally accepted the Populist nomination for mayor of San Francisco.

An Unconfirmed Rumor.

Philadelphia, August 14—The startling rumor from Bridgeville that twenty persons were drowned by the capsizing of a sail boat near Deals island cannot be confirmed. This island is in Chesapeake bay, a short distance from the main land. The nearest telegraph office is Princess Anne, M.D., about ten miles away, and people, who arrived at the latter place from Deals island today know nothing of the reported disaster. The Associated Press correspondent at Crisfield, Md., telegraphs that the report is not believed there.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

New York, August 14.—The Olympic Club of New Orleans has wired Jim Corbett, offering a purse of $20,000 for a fight with Bob Fitzsimmons. Fitzsimmons has accepted the proposition, but Corbett sent the following answer: "I never saw the color of Fitzsimmons' money. Why does he not come out like a man and issue a challenge to the world? If no one accepts it, it is then my duty to do so."

Texas Democrats—A Redhot Time.

Dallas, August 14.—The Democratic state convention met here today. The committee on platform is having a redhot time of it and will not report tonight. The free silver question is producing much bitterness in the convention, and if there is a split it will be on this issue.

TOPOGRAPHICAL WORK

TO BE CARRIED FORWARD IN TWENTY STATES.

The Arid Regions of the Pacific Coast to Receive Attention.

Washington, August 14.—The director of the geological survey has submitted a plan of operation for the present fiscal year to the secretary of the interior, who has approved it. Special attention is to be given to the survey of the mineral-bearing areas of Colorado, Idaho and California. Topographic work will be carried forward in twenty states, a large share of the attention being devoted to the arid region of the interior and to the Pacific coast. Thirty-two topographic parties and twenty-seven geologic parties will be in the field, five of them being employed in the Rocky mountains and their foothills. The gauging of streams and the determination of the water supply of the United States, including examination of underground currents and artesian wells, will form an important branch of the work.

A Drummer Killed.

San Francisco, August 14.—J. H. Whitehouse, a traveling salesman for a soap firm, was killed in a Western addition saloon about 5 o'clock this evening by Albert Mace, a fruit dealer. The men were shaking dice in the back room and became involved in a quarrel, and it is believed that Whitehouse called Mace a foul name and was promptly knocked down, striking his head on the floor and receiving injuries from which he died soon afterwards. No one else was in the room at the time and Mace is very reticent.

The New Chinese Treaty.

Washington, August 14.—The Chinese minister had a long conference with the state department today, and with Secretary Gresham respecting the concluding phases of the negotiations upon the new Chinese exclusion treaty just ratified by the senate. The minister has notified his government of his action, and as soon as the treaty is ratified in China the documents will be mailed to the United States, and ratifications will be exchanged in Washington, all of which is expected to consume about six weeks.

The Fruit Crop.

San Francisco, August 14.—Though the fruit canneries are running at their highest speed, they are unable to absorb the immense supply of green fruits and enormous shipments are being made to the east as well as to Europe. For the past three weeks 100 carloads have been sent out of Sacramento, while the San Jose district has contributed thirty-five more each week. The fruits going east are mostly peaches, pears, plums, apricots and nectarines, and their shipment will be continued until November 30th. Reports from various sections of the state say that the fruit crop excels all others, both as to quality and quantity.

Tug of War.

San Francisco, August 14—In the tug of war tonight the Canadians won from the Scotch in eight minutes, the Germans defeated the Russians in fifty-nine minutes and fifty-five seconds, the Americans beat the Swedes in thirty-two minutes and thirty seconds, the Danes defeated the Italians by default.

Santo Executed.

Lyons, August 16.—Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was executed at 4.55 a.m.

A Boerdeaux passenger on board a steamship which recently arrived here from Marseilles died today of cholera.

The Markets.

San Francisco, August 14.—Wheat—Quiet; December, 99⅛c; May, $1.00½; new, seller 91⅛c; September, 90c.

Barley—Inactive; December, 91⅛c.

Corn—$1.40.

Bran—$15 per ton.

A Congressman Resigns.

Little Rock, Ark., August 14.—Governor Fishback today received a telegram from Clifton R. Breckinridge resigning his seat in congress. A special election to fill the vacancy has been called for September 3d.

Bland Renominated.

Jefferson City, Mo., August 14.—Democrats of the Eighth Missouri congressional district, in convention at California, Mo., today renominated Richard P. Bland for congress for the twelth consecutive time.

Mistook His Wife for a Burglar.

Kalamazoo, Mich., August 15.—Frank Porterhouse of Portage township instantly killed his wife this morning. She had arisen to close a window. Her husband awoke and mistaking her for a burglar, fired with fatal effect.

The moon still shines for Fresno.

SENATORS DEFENDED.

Veto of the Tariff Bill Not Probable.

LAND TO BE OPENED FOR ENTRY

Under the Homestead Laws—Over 900,000 Acres in California Involved.

Washington, August 15.—In the senate today, Vest denounced the statements that senators were the creatures of the sugar trust, as slanderous lies. Mills followed Vest claiming that the senate bill did not reflect the sentiments of 10,000 people of the United States. No Republicans wanted it, no Democrats wanted it and no Populists wanted it. The great mass of people, he said, condemned it.

A motion to refer the house bill for free sugar to the finance committee was defeated by a vote of 18 to 34.

Washington, August 15.—It is stated with positiveness by members of congress and others who stand closest to President Cleveland that he will not veto the tariff bill. They do not say he told them so, but he talks in such a way as to make a veto out of the question. They only say the doubt remaining is whether the bill will become a law by the President's signature or go in effect by the expiration of ten days notice without his signature. On this question those best informed say there is nothing definite, the only positive point, in their judgment, being that the bill will not be vetoed.

Washington, August 15.—The secretary of the interior has decided to take immediate steps to open for entry the lands lying within the conflicting limits of grants for the Atlantic and Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies. In a ruling today he revokes the order of the department suspending the restoration of lands and directs the commissioner of the general land office to prepare instructions restoring the lands to settlement and entry under the homestead laws. Over 900,000 acres in California are involved.

THE A. R. U. STRIKE.

The Government Labor Commissioners Investigating It.

Chicago, August 15.—The government commission commenced an investigation of the recent strikes here today. Vice President Howard of the A.R.U., in response to questions, said the strike was not merely for the protection of Pullman employes, but because the general managers had organized against the A. R.U. and it had to protect itself. Howard said that he was aware that the Pullman company had contracts with the railroad companies, but that the strikers were also aware that these contracts were violations of the inter-state commerce law. They allowed the carrying of none but Pullman sleepers and were in direct discrimination against the Wagner cars. The railroads were enforcing the same sort of boycott on Wagner cars that our union declared on Pullmans.

Tug-of-War Contests.

San Francisco, August 15.—In the tug of war tonight America defeated Italy in thirty seconds, Ireland beat England in ten minutes and fifty-five seconds, Scotland won from Slavonia in three minutes and thirty-five seconds and Canada beat Germany in two minutes and thirty seconds.

Twelve Years at Folsom.

Santa Rosa, August 16. - Frank Mitchell was today sentenced to twelve years at Folsom for arson and robbery. Mitchell first robbed John Johnson, a farmer who fed and clothed him, and when Johnson forgave the offense, Mitchell burned the farmer's barn and outhouses.

Arctic Explorer Returned.

Tromsoe, Norway, August 16.—Walter Wellman, the arctic explorer, has arrived here. He reports that the expedition reached within a few miles of the eighty-first parallel and discovered a number of new islands. He will try to reach the pole by the same route next year.

Prominent Man Dying.

Chicago, August 16.—Burton C. Cook is dying at his home in Evaston from disease of the brain. Mr. Cook is a man of national fame and was a close friend of Abe Lincoln, whom he placed in nomination for the presidency in 1864. He was born in Pittsford, N. Y., in 1819.

Dining Car Employes Injured.

Trenton, Mo., August 16.—As the west bound passenger train entered the yards here today it ran upon a misplaced switch, colliding with a dining car and injuring five of its occupants, two fatally. All were employes of the dining car.

The Markets.

San Francisco, August 16.—Wheat—Steady; December, 97⅜c.

Barley—Steady; December, 90¼c.

Corn, $1.37½c.

Bran, $15 a ton.

The Markets.

San Francisco, August 15.—Wheat—Easy; December, 98¼c; new, seller 90⅝c; May, $1.05⅛.

Barley—Easier; December, 90⅝c.

Corn—$1.37½.

Bran—$15 per ton.

Would Run for Governor.

Paris, August 15.—Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton has intimated that he might be induced to become a candidate for governor of New York on the Republican ticket.

The Chinese Driven Off.

Yokohama, August 14.—News has been received of a battle which took place on the 11th inst. between the Chinese and Japanese fleet. The Chinese were driven off.

China Needs Money.

Berlin, August 16.—It is rumored that Disconto Gazellschaft is negotiating a loan of $250,000,000 for China.

Colonel Sheehan and the train load of regulars that went to Los Angeles at the outbreak of the recent railroad troubles passed through Fresno on train 18 this morning on their way to San Francisco.

Navy Department Policy Reversed.

Washington, August 16.—The navy department has reversed the policy of asylum as enunciated by Secretary Tracy in the of Barrundia, when Commander Reiter of the United States steamship Ranger was reprimanded. The new regulation justifies Reiter in refusing to protect Barrundia. The new order is due to the trouble caused by harboring San Salvador refugees on the Bennington.

Idaho Democrats.

Boise, Idaho, August 16.—The Democratic state convention nominated E. A. Stevenson for Governor. The platform gives a qualified indorsement to Cleveland. It denounces the conservative senators, praises Chairman Wilson, demands free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and condemns the Republican legislation of the past thirty years.

Tug of War Contest.

San Francisco, August 16.—In the tug of war tonight Denmark won from Germany in seven seconds, Scotland beat Italy in fifteen minutes and ten seconds. Canada defeated America in seven minutes. The Swedes vanquished the Russians in six minutes and ten seconds.

Result of the Strike.

Omaha, August 16.—Over 2000 men have been formally discharged from the Union Pacific as the result of the great strike, and others are being displaced each day.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL

MAGUIRE DELIVERS A SPEECH IN OPPOSITION.

The Southern Pacific Not a Company in the True Sense of the Word.

Washington, August 15.—In the house today on the report of the general deficiency bill Maguire of California delivered a rigorous speech in opposition to the payment of over $1,800,000 to this company. He maintained that the Southern Pacific Company was not a company at all in the true sense of the word, but simply the agency of a copartnership existing between four men, Huntington, Crocker, Stanford and Hopkins. He did not think it was right in equity that the government should pay this claim while there was due the government from this company as successor of the Central Pacific the sum of $77,000,000. The four men mentioned, he said, had diverted from the assets of this company, which were subject to statutory lien in favor of the government, $62,000,000 by means of fraudulent contracts with themselves on account of construction.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

White May Be Selected to Fill the Vacancy.

Washington, August 16.—There is a prospect that if the Republican members of the finance committee insist that the Democrats shall fill the vacancy on the committee before action is taken on the supplemental bills, the Democratic senators will have trouble in reaching a decision upon this point. While the question has not been taken up formally by the Democratic steering committee, there is a general understanding that a majority of the Democratic senators have united upon Senator White for the place. White is an advocate of the free coinage of silver and probably will be opposed by those senators who do not agree with him on the subject. There are also indications that the Democratic senators who are opposed to the supplemental bills will oppose any action at this time on the ground that the place is too important to be filled in any emergency like this.

PRETTY TOUGH.

The Moral Atmosphere of Bakersfield Needs Renovating.

From the Kern County Echo.

For a fact, the moral atmosphere of this burg is becoming pretty murky. Depraved men, lewd women and vulgar advertisements are burdening the heretofore respectable parts of town to a degree that is positively shocking. Respectable people are not safe from annoyance neither day nor night, and the impression made upon the minds of strangers is more readily conceived than described. The ultimate effect of this condition of things on our town cannot be misjudged But as it is yielding for the present a few paltry dollars, there are those giving it countenance, if not assistance, who ought to be more farsighted.

What should be done? is the question hundreds of people are asking. For one, we have no answer to make. Nothing can be plainer than that the reputation of the town is being ruined, and that if things continue as they have been going for the past few months, the next year will see three families move away for every one that moves in. This is a distressing condition of affairs, but it is the plain, unvarnished truth. No town can be really prosperous in the long run where boys and girls, men and women, and even the little children have every form of vice and depravity held up to view in whatever direction they may look.

Sin exists in every community, but every town that has a just pride in its reputation requires certain unspeakable forms of vice to confine themselves to certain quarters.

This is not being done in Bakersfield at the present time. Some one is to blame. Who are they? And how can they be induced to change their course? Every property owner, every respectable citizen is interested in the answer to these queries.

Conspicuous Reformers.

From the Tulare Register.

The spectacle of Debs, who implored the public to refrain from patronizing the Pullman sleeping cars, standing on the steps of a Pullman sleeper and waving a bandanna in token of a sad fare well to a group of A.R.U's, whom he had caused to lose their jobs by an unwise and unlawful interference with the rights of the public, is only approached by the spectacle of Pennoyer (the man who seeks to array the people against railroads as public enemies) riding on free passes wherever he goes. The career of the demagogue is brief and Pennoyer and Debs will soon change their names to Dennis and McGinty, but the death of demagognes, physical or political, does not profit the world much, for the name of those of the same ilk who stand ready to take their places is legion.

TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION

Nominates Independent Candidates

FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONER

Thomas R. Mintern of Madera Selected to Represent the Third District.

San Francisco, August 16—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Traffic Association this afternoon it was decided to nominate independent candidates for the office of railroad commissioner. These citizens were selected: First district, Charles F. Reed of Placer; Second district, A. J. Marcus of San Mateo; Third district, Thomas R. Minturn of Madera. Marcus is a member of the Traffic Association executive committee.

DAVID DAVIS SENTENCED.

His Wife Whom He Whipped Pleaded in Court for Him.

Justice Austin yesterday pronounced sentence on David Davis, the man from Woodward's addition who was convicted on Wednesday last of whipping his wife because she refused to give him a bottle of wine which she had in the house. The case was an aggravated one, and the court concluded that the full penalty provided by law was richly deserved, and the defendant was therefore sentenced to ninety days in jail and to pay a fine of $200, and in default of payment to serve one day in jail for every dollar of the fine. This will make his stay in jail 290 days, for there is little likelihood that he will pay any part of the fine in money.

Mrs. Davis was in Judge Austin's court room by 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and as soon as the Judge arrived she began pleading with him not to punish her husband severely. She spent an hour interceding with the court. But the court had decided that Davis would be better off in jail than out, and his family would be better off without him than with him, since he would not work. So he went to jail.

THE LIMIT TO SPEED.

Why a Bicycle Cannot Go One Hundred Miles an Hour.

It is often wondered at why there is a limit of speed for race horses, footracers, bicycles, bullets and other moving objects, which it seems impossible to pass very far. All swift horses run at about the same speed, varying but a few seconds in a mile. It is the same with all things that move. There is a limit somewhere which can be reached, but cannot be surpassed very far.

Take the bicycle, for instance. Good riders on improved wheels go very fast; but they go practically the same speed. It might be supposed that a light but very strong and active man should make double the speed of one not half so strong nor active. But he cannot do it. All other things being equal, the speed of two men on wheels depends on the relative amount of energy or strength expended by each; but if one puts forth twice as much as the other he does not go twice as fast. The mechanical principle governing it explains why.

Express it in the language of mechanics and it is this: Speed is in proportion to the square of the energy expended. For example, if two men ride wheels, and the first goes five miles an hour, the other to go ten miles an hour must use four times as much strength. To go twenty miles an hour he must use sixteen times as much strength as in going five miles an hour. If he reaches the speed of twenty-five miles an hour, which has been made on a wheel, he uses twenty-five times the strength required to make a speed of five miles.

Thus it goes on increasing in the ratio of squares, and it is seen that, after a certain speed is attained, it requires a vast deal of strength to increase the speed only a little. It is a rare case that, of two men the same size and weight, one is twice as strong as the other. Yet, by practice one may become so. Suppose two such men should start out on bicycles of the same sort along the same road The weaker man makes a speed of ten miles an hour. It might be supposed that the man twice as strong would be making twenty miles an hour. But he would not do it. He would make a speed of only 14 miles and 880 feet in an hour; and in order to reach twenty miles an hour he would have to double his strength again. Thus it is seen why a speed is soon reached which it is so difficult to exceed.

CHEAP RATE FOR LABORERS

Howard A. Harris Makes a Successful Trip to San Francisco.

Last Sunday Howard A. Harris of Fowler went to San Francisco with a petition signed by many persons of this county, asking the officials of the Southern Pacific railroad to grant a reduced rate to laborers coming up to Fresno to pick grapes, and returning there when picking is over.

He was successful and secured a reduction of one-third each way in the rate. This applies from Stockton and Sacramento as well as San Francisco. In order to take advantage of this rate the applicant must hold a written ticket from Mr. Harris, who will go down in person, or send some one whenever he has orders for a considerable number of workmen. He will bring none who have not work engaged before starting, and none can come on these reduced tickets without a ticket countersigned by Harris.

George W. Hunter and J. F. Garver have returned from a business trip to Selma and towns along the county line on the south side. They sold the patent rights for an axle setting machine in nine counties of the state, and took in about $100 in cash over and above expenses setting axles.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB.

Nine New Members Added to the Roll.

The directors of the Fresno Athletic Club held their weekly meeting last night. Routine business occupied nearly the entire evening.

The roll of the club continues to increase. Nine new names were added last night. They were: N. Levy, S. C. St. John, J. H. Collins, W. C. Guard, H. H. Keeler, E. A. Williams, H. E. Chamberlin, F. A. Homan and H. M. Johnston.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to organize a football team reported that they had made considerable progress, but had nothing definite to report.

The board decided that hereafter the members of the football and baseball teams must all be members of the club. It is the intention to make these two games one of the features of the club this fall, and they are well on the way with an early start. The club has plenty of good material to get up several teams and they will undoubtedly give an account of themselves in the matches to come.

Cannot Hear the Bell.

There is complaint that the fire bell cannot be heard at a distance from the city hall as distinctly as formerly. Whether the bell has lost its tone, or whether the striking machinery is out of order, or whether it is a complaint without any foundation, are matters for difference of opinion.

BICYCLE TOURNAMENT.

AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETING AT DENVER.

Titus Lowers the World's Record for Five Miles in Competition.

Denver, Col., August 16.—Ten thousand people witnessed the national racing tournament of the League of American Wheelmen today. Johnson of Minneapolis did not appear, as his wheel broke in the mile open trial and he did not qualify. Zeigler of California made a good showing, but did not finish first in any of the races.

The first championship race was a half mile, twelve men starting. Sanger went clear of the bunch in the back stretch, but gave up in the straight. Bald, the winner, is from Buffalo.

The fourth event, one mile open, created the greatest enthusiasm of the day. Sanger took the lead at the two-thirds and held it until 200 feet from the taps. Here Sanger, Titus, Brown and Bald were lapping each other. Sanger had the pole or was close to it and Titus, coming very fast, cut inside of him. Sanger's wheel was seen to wobble for an instant and Titus and Brown both finished ahead of him. Titus was disqualified for foul riding and Brown was given first place with Sanger second and Bald third. Titus' friends claim Sanger was not near enough to the pole to claim it, and also state that Sanger tried to elbow Titus off the track. Titus' time was 2.10 3-5, which is a record for a scratch race, the previous record being 2.11 3-5 by Sanger. Brown, the winner, is a Cleveland man.

In the two-mile handicap, Barnett of Lincoln, Neb., who had a handicap of 100 yards, passed the leader on the second mile and won by 200 feet.

In the five-mile championship the limit was set at sixteen minutes. Seven men started. The spurt on the last lap was very hot, and at the finish five men were closely bunched. Titus won, and beat the world's record for five miles in competition, making the distance in 12:10 1-5. The previous record was 12:27 2-5, also held by himself. Murphy of Brooklyn second, Zeigler, of California third.

SUMMARIES.

One mile novice—Clyde Turnbull of Denver won, Charles E. Jacques of Chicago second, R. K. Frain third. Time, 2.23 3-5.

Half-mile national championship—E. C. Bald of Buffalo won, Raymond McDonald of New York second, Otto Zeigler Jr. of San Jose, Cal., third. Time, 1.05 1-5.

One mile, class A—Louis A. Callahan of Buffalo won. Gorge L. Weiler of Salt Lake second; G. A. Maxwell of Winfield, Kas., third. Time, 2.38¼.

One mile open, class B—Art Brown of Cleveland won, W. C. Sanger second, E. C. Bald third. Time, 2.10 3-5.

Half-mile open, class A—A. Gardner of Aurora, Ill., won, E. E Anderson of Roodhouse, Ill., second, R. A. Maxwell of Winfield, Kas., third. Time, 1.10.

Two mile handicap, class B—F. G. Barnett of Lincoln, Neb., won, A. D. Kennedy of Chicago second, L. C. Johnson of Cleveland third. Time, 4.24 2-5.

One-third mile, open, class A—E. E. Anderson of Roundhouse, Ill., won, E. H. Kaiser of Dayton, O., second, L. A. Callahan of Buffalo third. Time, 4.40 4-5.

Five mile national championship—F. J. Titus of New York won, C. M. Murphy of Brooklyn second, Otto Zeigler of San Jose, Cal., third. Time, 12.10 1-5.

Board of Equalization.

The city board of equalization was in session yesterday. Only one application for a reduction in assessment was made. That was by S. W. Henry. He claimed that some of his property was rated too high in the assessor's books. Lots 17, 18, 19 and 20, block 83, on J street, Fresno, are assessed at $18,125, and he claims that $12,000 is every cent they are worth. Lots 21, 22 and 23 in the same block are assessed at $15,675, and he says that $8000 is plenty. The board took the matter under advisement. Other matters were talked of, but no definite action was taken. The outfall sewer is the most weighty problem now being considered. O. J. Woodward offered to take care of the sewage free of cost to the city if the city will carry the water to his land, which is about three miles beyond the present outfall. Fred Burleigh was before the board and said that the sewer sends out enough water to irrigate 800 acres.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

OUT GO THE LIGHTS.

The Incandescent System Is Shut Down.

WHAT THE COMPANY HAS TO SAY.

Since the Loss of the City Contract It Does Not Pay to Run the Lights.

Great was the confusion and annoyance in the hotels and public offices of the city last night when it was realized that the Electric Light and Gas Company had fulfilled its threat of cutting off the incandescent lights. In the private residences into which incandescent lamps had been introduced the sentiment was almost equally strongly pronounced. However there was nothing but to submit to the inevitable, and gas and oil held undisputed sway.

Superintendent Decker was seen by a Republican reporter, and was told that there was a rumor on the street that overtures had been made to parties in San Francisco to start an opposition company here. The Superintendent smiled and said: "This thing has been talked of so long, and the shutting down has been so clearly anticipated that I hardly know what to say. If there has been any talk of an opposition company it is in line with what always happens when a certain class of people do not get everything they want. They hasten to start a competing company, on paper. If there is anything of the kind seriously contemplated our company will gladly sell our plant. Then the new concern can go right to work and lose money as we are doing now, and as we did during the existence of the Edison Electric Light Company here. We bought them out and moved our own plant to their station a year ago last November.

"Something has been said about the city trustees abrogating our franchise if we did what we have done. They cannot take such a step for we are running fifty commercial arc lights in the city now. I would like to say, too, that this is a fine time to talk of an opposition company when the old company is compelled to shut down its incandescent system for want of business. I repeat that we have been losing money ever since the city trustees cut off the city contract. We are only running fifty arc lights now. The most we ever ran was 106. At the time of our shutting down today we were running 400 incandescent lamps. A year ago we were running 900 incandescents so you see what the falling off in business has been.

"It is not true that we have shut down because there is more money in gas than in incandescent lamps. We are well aware that our customers prefer electricity in the summer and gas in the winter. But the simple fact is that our loss, which was $75 a month six months ago, has now run up to $300 a month, and we are not getting any interest whatever on our investment."

The shutting down of the incandescent plant will throw two men out of employment, E. C. Traves, the chief engineer, and G. A. Newman, a fireman. Four men were thrown out when the city contract was cut off.

The electric light company was started seven years ago as an offshoot of the gas company. The works were then located near the gas works, but on buying out the Edison opposition a year ago the electric plant was moved to the present quarters on Tuolumne street, between I and J. At that time there were seven dynamos running in the building; now there only two. There are nine dynamos in all. The four county lights are run on commercial dynamos, each being of 50-arc-light capacity. The four dynamos which run the incandescent lights have a united capacity of 2000 lights. They were run two at a time on the three-wire system. There are two 50-light dynamos running the arc lights, and three smaller ones of 30-light capacity are not in regular use. The total capacity of the arc-light dynamos is 190 lights. Power is obtained from a large engine of 300-horse power, and there is a smaller engine of 90-horse power in reserve.

City Trustee Spinney was on the war path against the company yesterday, and declared that the trustees would certainly take steps to abrogate its franchise. Mr. Spinney was strongly of the opinion that the incandescent system was implied in the franchise, and that the company could not escape its liability He promises to make it very warm for the company next Monday at the trustees' meeting.

MORE PROSPERITY.

It is Found Where the Farmers Raise the Sugar Beet.

From the Watsonville Pajaronian.

Though there is a heavy daily delivery of grain at the Salinas warehouses it is the beet crop in which the people of that city are evincing the most interest. There are no warehouse and insurance charges connected with the beet crop, no uncertainty about the price at which it will sell. There are twenty-dollar pieces to follow the beets, and in these days the cartwheel gold coin is pleasant to handle and look upon. The sugar beet has been a golden vegetable to the Parjaro and Salinas valleys, and to the location of Claus Spreckels' great industry here is due the continued prosperity of this city and vicinity during one of the most protracted and most trying periods of financial depression in the history of the world. The seventh and greatest (to date) campaign of the Watsonville beet factory is about to commence, and from now to the close of the year Watsonville and Salinas will get a big taste of humming times. There never was such a crop of beets in this vicinity.

Next year will probably see quite a large acreage planted for melons. There is an increasing demand for them for shipment, and owners of melon patches have realized handsomely.

REFORM IN KANSAS.

The Way It Works According to the Testimony of Reformers.

From the Tulare Register.

Not since the days of Jim Lane, Tom Karney and the "rotten commonwealth" has there been such rottenness in the administration of affairs in Kansas as under the administration of Lewelling and the Populist party. The Topeka Capital, a staunch Republican paper, has been camping on the trail of the Lewelling gang of politicians, and, time and again, they have filled the air with threats of libel suits, and each time the Capital has dared them to do it, in fact, begged them to bring their suits so that the Capital would have an opportunity to prove its charges, but never a suit has been brought so far.

The latest trouble has been in the asylum and the penitentiary, which have undergone a farcical investigation by the friends of the accused. Judge Waite of that state felt himself greatly aggrieved and blustered around a great deal about suing the Capital, whereat the Capital declares itself as follows:

"We want to say to Judge Waite, who is greatly excited over statements made in this paper about his connection with the asylum troubles, that the Capital gave the facts as stated by that able and distinguished Populist, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease. As a member of the Board with Judge Waite, she ought to know.

"Now as to Mr. Breidenthal, who is also excited about the Capital charging that the campaign funds are secured, a large part of them at least, through the violators of law in cities where police commissioners appointed by Governor Leweling have control, we could say that our information in this matter comes from the excellent Populist, James F. Legate, who says he can prove what he says.

"If the chairman of the P. P. state central committee will kindly commence the suit for libel which he talks about in the Journal of last evening we will prove all we have charged and make good the missing links in the investigation of a year ago. We will trace that $4500 paid by the gamblers of Kansas City, Ks., to your Populists for political corruption purposes in a way that will not leave a single doubt as to your state administration receiving the $4500, as was charged in the Capital at the time. Come on with your suit."

HE LOST A DAY.

The Mistake of One of Tulare's Pious Deacons.

The Tulare Register is authority for the statement that one of the most pious deacons in that quarter of California recently got the days tangled and thought Sunday was Saturday. He gave his hired men instructions what to do, then mounted his mule and racked to town. Here is what the Register says of him:

"What makes the town so dead today?" he ejaculated coming in at the door. "I never saw the place so devoid of stir and, hello! where are all your printers? You usually have a house full of good looking girls when I come here, but I don't see one of them. Gone on a strike, hey?" And he hustled around as full of business as a hotel runner at a railroad train. We mildly suggested that it was the Lord's day and that if he were the model citizen we took him to be he would have on a boiled shirt and would be taking his decorous way to the Sunday school house. Just then the church bells rang out in a merry chime for the Sunday school hour and the look of dismay which overspread our deacon's face was a sorry sight for to see. He did not stop to talk business, but made a straight line for the door and for his team to drive home and call off his men from work in the field before they should scandalize him forever. He lost a day somehow. Well, the days do run into one another mighty easily in a country where every day is like every other day.

CITY ECONOMY.

Suggestions as to the Lighting of the Streets.

Editor Republican:—Citizens should not let the city lighting question be lost sight of. You say in your last issue that Chairman Church is prepared to dispose of the city sewage for five years free of charge, and thereby save Fresno $4800 per year hitherto paid for taking care of the sewage. Now an opportunity presents itself to apply this saving to our long-felt want of street lights. I understand the electric light company cannot run without being publicly patronized. They cannot even at present make expenses. I am sure if they were offered warrants in payment for maintaining the lights at present they would accept them and wait till taxes were collected.

As for the issuance of bonds for the purchase of the electric light plant of this city, I think such a step would only lead to more expense. Experience has proven in other towns that lighting plants cannot be run as cheaply by any municipality as by private enterprise.

Incandescent.

Fresno, August 16.

A SPLENDID SOUVENIR.

Description of Sacramento County and Its Resources.

One of the finest descriptive souvenirs that has ever been published by any county of California is that just issued by the Sacramento Bee. It is a book of 200 pages, nine by twelve inches, and contains over 600 illustrations in halftone. The pictures themselves form an art gallery of great interest and value to the people of Sacramento county, as well as to the country at large.

The reading matter is well prepared. The resources of the county are presented in the best possible manner, with very little of the boom style which was lately so prevalent in this state. The souvenir will undoubtedly do great good to Sacramento county. It is a book nice enough for the library, solid enough for the office, and pretty enough for anybody.

By an oversight the name of the Producers' Packing Company was omitted from the list of those signing the compact, as published in this paper yesterday.

THE NEBRASKA WRECK

Twenty-four Killed and Ten Injured

SO FAR AS IS NOW KNOWN.

The Wreck Believed to Have Been Caused by Omaha Strikers.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 10.—The following additional particulars have been received of the wreck which occurred north of here last night:

The wreck caught fire, and the few men who escaped uninjured were prevented from doing much at recovering the helpless passengers. Wrecking trains were dispatched to the scene of the disaster at once. The tons of water which was thrown on the twisted relics of the train and bed of embers had been insufficient to prevent every vestige of combustible matter from being destroyed.

Occasionally a charred skull or a partially burned human bone was raked from the bed of the furnace, but nothing more remained to tell the tale of those who went down with the ill-fated train, and time will be required to determine just how many persons were lost in the wreck. The list of killed and injured, as furnished by the coroner tonight, swells the fatalities to twenty-four killed and ten injured. Only one man met death in the flames. The low moaning heard in the ruins of the smoker had ceased before the flames reached it. The presumption is that all its unfortunate occupants were dead.

One unknown victim lay under the tender, the upper end of which lay across his thighs, crushing them into the hard gravel. As Colonel Bills approached he begged piteously to be released and saved from the flames. Colonel Bill's was confronted by a terrible alternative. To move the tender was an utter impossibility. The long tongues of hungry flames were reaching out greedily for their victim. For an instant he thought that only one of the man's legs was pinned down and thought about amputating it. Then he saw that both were fast, and while he hesitated he paused for a moment. A gust of wind drove the flames and smoke on him, blistering his face and scorching his clothes. Before he could recover himself the long fiery tongues of flames had wrapped about the victim and stilled his screams.

The fishplate and the bar with which it had been wrenched loose were found near the trestle after the wreck occurred. One theory is that strikers from South Omaha did the work, believing the state troops who were to have boarded the train at Fairbury were aboard. The military company missed connection, however. Another theory is that the element which has caused so much trouble in Oklahoma, who are bitter against the Rock Island road, committed the crime.

A DESPERATE PRISONER.

He Tries to Escape While on the Way to San Quentin,

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—Antone Vital, under sentence to be hanged at San Quentin October 12th, for the murder of a Chinese laundryman at Lompoc, arrived here on the steamer Mexico this morning in custody of Sheriff Broughton and Deputy Smith of Santa Barbara. While being taken along East street to the steamer for San Quentin, Vital made a desperate effort to escape. He was handcuffed to Sheriff Broughton. With his fist Vital dealt Broughton a terrific blow, knocking him down. He then grappled with Smith and was handling him very roughly and seemed in a fair way to escape, when two policemen came to their assistance. It took the combined efforts of four men to overpower the murderer, who was then taken on board the steamer and chained to a stanchion. Broughton and Smith were badly bruised.

The Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—The house devoted itself to discussing the projects for a government exhibit to cost, $200,000 at the Atlanta Exposition, and to give each of the arid land states 1,000,000 acres of land to encourage the reclamation of their deserts contained in the senate amendments to the sundry civil bill. The former furnished an opportunity for patriotic speeches from Northerners on the reunited country, and a majority voted to instruct the house conferees to support a substitute having practically the same effect as an amendment. No decision was reached upon the arid land project, so that the conference report of the sundry civil bill will come up again tomorrow. The house took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening, the session being devoted to private pension bills.

Seven Boys Killed by Lightning.

DALLAS, Texas, August 10.—A Dekalb special to the News says that about 3 o'clock this afternoon a crowd of boys met on a small prairie nine miles south of here and were playing ball. A shower came up during the game and they ran to a large oak tree. Lightning struck the tree and the following were killed outright: John Jacobs, Walter Atchley, Tom Blanchard, Will Bentley, John Jackson, Chris Petty and Will Walsh. About a dozen others were hurt and it is thought some of them will die.

Freight Trains Collide.

TACOMA, Wash, August 10.—Two extra freight trains on the Northern Pacific met in a head end collision fifteen miles from this city at noon today. Engineer L. H. Harmon was instantly killed and his fireman, E. Martin, was so badly injured that he is expected to die. Both engines are badly smashed up. The accident was the result of a lap order given by an old and tried dispatcher. The accident occurred on a curve. Both engineers and firemen jumped, and Harmon broke his neck in so doing.

A Town Burned.

CARSON, Nev., August 10.—The town of Yerrington, formerly Pizzen Switch, on the Carson & Colorado railroad, was completely destroyed by fire this evening. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to be incendiary, having been as mysteriously burned a short time ago. The loss is estimated at between $40,000 and $60,000.

Japanese Troops Moving.

LONDON, August 10.—The News at Shanghai telegraphs that 12,000 Japan troops from Fue Sai and 8000 from Yuen Sun are marching towards Seoul, the capital of Corea.

Railroad President Resigns.

NEW YORK, August 10.—President Rheinhart has resigned his position as president of the Atchison road. The matter will be acted upon tomorrow at a meeting of the directors of that road in Boston.

The Tug of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The tug of war contests tonight resulted as follows: America beat Ireland, Canada beat Italy, Germany beat Slavonia and a picked team beat the English.

THOSE HUNGRY SOLDIERS.

General Allen Tells His Side of the Story.

SACRAMENTO, August 10.—Speaking today of the statement published in the Chronicle blaming him for failure to provide rations for San Francisco troops upon their arrival here on the 4th of July, General Allen said: "These statements are not true. I telegraphed General Dimond the day before the troops left San Francisco to see that they provide themselves with two days' rations, as I knew it would be very difficult to get food for so many on the Fourth as all stores would be closed. At 10 o'clock of the 3d I received a telegram from General Dickinson saying he would expect rations to be provided here. I hunted up General Sheehan and he made all the arrangements possible for breakfast at the Sacramento armory. All the stores and shops were closed and he only succeeded in getting bread, meat and coffee. Rangers were hastily placed in the armory, and Colonel Guthrie added his force to the occasion. No one here knew that the Stockton companies, numbering over 100 men, were to come on that train. Of course provisions were insufficient, but the fault cannot be charged to any one in Sacramento."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE CHINESE FLEET ATTACKED BY THE JAPS.

China to Have 60,000 Troops in Corea by the End of September.

SHANGHAI, August 10.—The Japanese have expelled the Corean operators from all telegraph offices in southern Corea and have placed their own operators in charge. It is computed that China will have 60,000 troops in Corea by the end of September.

CHEE FOO, August 10.—The Japanese fleet attacked the Chinese fleet this morning off the harbor of Wei Hai Wei, where the Chinese have a fort said to be impregnable. The Japanese ships were placed at one end of the harbor and they are now attacking the fort.

Strikers to Be Evicted.

CHICAGO, August 10.—George M. Pullman has returned to Chicago from Castle Rest and Newport, and today a conference of the officers of the Pullman Company was held. It is presumed that action will be taken to evict the strikers in Pullman's houses. Pullman's mansion in Chicago is still guarded by police and no one is allowed to enter the grounds unless they are known to the officers on guard. The Post prints an interview with Vice President Wickes in which he says the families of the strikers occupying Pullman houses must move to make room for the workmen now in the shops.

Search Light for Echo Mountain.

LOS ANGELES, August 11.—The great 3,000,000 candle power search light, the largest in the world, which was built especially for the Columbian exposition and which played such an impractical part at the Midwinter exposition in San Francisco, has found a final resting place in Southern California. The light has been purchased by Professor T. S. C. Lowe, builder of the great cable incline railway, and will in future flash its rays over the San Gabriel valley from the summit of Echo mountain.

State Prisoners Ask for Pardon.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—At a meeting of the state board of prison commissioners today applications for pardon by Worth Brown of Tulare, sentenced for fifteen years for assault to murder, and J. N. Sullivan of Fresno, sentenced to twenty-five years for murder in the second degree, were denied. The sentence of Samuel Gregory, a life term man from Kern county, was commuted to nineteen years, and that of E. A. White of Kern county, for felony, to two and a half years.

A Serious Joke.

OAKLAND, August 10.—A man who gives the name of George Nottingham has been arrested at Walnut Creek, Contra Costa county, and is charged with having placed dynamite on the Seventh street track during the strike, causing an explosion that badly wrecked an engine. In the police court this morning the prisoner was refused bail. The police claim he has admitted putting the dynamite on the track, but he claims it was intended as a joke.

The Typographical Federation.

SACRAMENTO, August 10.—The Typographical Federation elected the following officers today: District organizer, W. W. Rose, San Francisco; president, E. I. Woodman, Sacramento; vice president, C. L. Smart, Los Angeles; secretary and treasurer, A. J. Read, Oakland; executive board—D. W. Kidd, Santa Rosa, O. W. Williams, Eureka, and A. E. Fay, Fresno.

Prizes for County Exhibits.

SACRAMENTO, August 10.—The city trustees today appropriated $500, and the county supervisors a like sum to be expended under the direction of the state agricultural society for two cups or trophies to be awarded as first and second prizes for county exhibits at the state fair next month. Sacramento county is not to enter into competion for these prizes.

Reinhart's Resignation Accepted.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The resignation of President Reinhart of the Santa Fe road has been accepted to take effect September 1st, or at such earlier date as he may have completed the details of the business requiring his attention. The vice president has been authorized to perform the duties of the president until a president is elected.

Error of a Bakersfield Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—The supreme court rendered a decision today ordering a new trial in the case of William H Moore, sentenced in Kern county to forty-one years in the penitentiary for an assault ont Carl Kohler. Moore had no lawyer. The supreme court finds that the judge before whom he was tried did not properly instruct him as to his rights as a defendant.

Angels Stage Robber Sentenced.

SAN ANDREAS, August 11.—Arthur Mackay, aged 20 years, was today sentenced to six years at Folsom. Mackay was convicted a few days ago of holding up the stage between Angels and Milton on April 16th last and robbing the passengers and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express of about $800 in coin.

Railroad President Sued.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Matilda Wallace has brought suit against President Reinhart of the Atchison road for $55,000 She alleges that owing to Reinhart's false reports of the condition of his road she was induced to purchase 1700 shares of stock.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—Wheat—firmer; December, $1.00¾; May, $1.07.

Barley—Firm; December, 94½c.
Corn—$1.40c.
Bran—$16 per ton.

TARIFF CONFEREES

Meetings Suspended for the Present.

A CRISIS REACHED YESTERDAY

In the Senate and in the Secret Councils of the Democratic Conferees.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—A crisis in tariff affairs was reached today, both in open senate and in the secret councils of the Democratic tariff conferees. When the conference closed tonight it was the understanding that meetings would be suspended for the present No time was set for reassembling, and further sessions may not be necessary in case the senate acts favorably tomorrow on senator Hill's resolution, directing the senate conferees to report the situation of affairs.

What was of more importance was the feeling expressed by the house conferees at the close of the conference that in case the Hill resolution passed, and they believed it would, the conference would practically be relieved of its work and it would remain only for the house to accept the senate bill rather than retain the McKinley law. These conclusions were reached after a day of intense excitement among the tariff leaders. Chairman Wilson and the house conferees are not satisfied that the tender of free sugar was made in good faith, and therefore requested a poll of the senate, showing that if the proposition was accepted it would be adopted by the senate and the bill passed.

The poll disclosed that if the free sugar amendment was accepted the bill as a whole would be voted against by thirty-eight Republicans, and by Senators Kyle, Allen and Peffer, Populists, and Caffery and Blanchard, Democrats, a total of forty-three votes, sufficient to defeat the bill. The house conferees consider that the tender of the free sugar amendment is the means adopted by the conservatives to defeat tariff legislation and leave the McKinley bill in force.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION

The Present Conferees Should Resign

AND OTHERS BE APPOINTED

Who Would Agree Upon a Compromise and Let the Senate Pass Upon It.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The expected did not happen in the senate today. Twenty-four hours gave the Democrats time to consider their policy and plans to such an extent that they were ready to take action upon the Hill resolution, which caused the parliamentary battle of yesterday. The final vote on Cockrill's motion to go into executive session showed that the Democrats were going to make one more effort to put themselves together. The proposition of Senator Turpie, that the present conferees should resign and others be appointed, indicated a desire which has been known to exist among many Democratic senators that a conference should be appointed which would make reasonable concessions to the house, agree upon a compromise more secure and report to the senate and let the senate pass upon it.

The most interesting feature of the day was the vote upon going into executive session to stave off consideration of the Hill resolution. Yesterday it was shown that there was a majority of eleven in favor of continuing the discussion and hearing the details of the tariff differences. Today the vote was a tie, the vice president's deciding vote being with his party. Senator Stewart, whose refusal to vote on three successive motions ten days ago, caused a tie today again by abstaining from voting. Another important feature of the affair was a telegram from Senator Irby, which placed him in line with his Democratic colleagues in favor of the tariff bill.

Representatives Wilson and Montgomery of the house conferee and Representative Strauss of New York had a conference with Secretary Gresham tonight at which the tariff situation was discussed and careful consideration given the proposition to have the house take the senate bill in its entirety and subsequently correct any defects by passing separate bills. Mr. Thurber came to the conference with a message from the President. The report was in circulation that it had been decided to take the senate bill, but Representative Strauss, after the conference, said no course had been decided upon and that the policy to be pursued was still a matter of speculation.

Nellie Horton Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—The jury in the Nellie Horton murder case brought in a verdict of acquittal tonight. This was the second trial of the defendant for the murder of Charles Hagan, a fellow telegraph operator who ruined her under promise of marriage, but kept putting the ceremony off until the woman became desperate and killed him.

A Murderer Convicted.

VISALIA, August 11.—John E. Howard was convicted in the superior court today of murder in the first degree, for killing Martini Delaniana at Tulare City on June 16th. He will be sentenced August 27th.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—Wheat—Weak; December, 99⅝c; May $1.06⅛.

Barley—Quiet; December 92c.
Corn, $1.40.
Bran, $16.50 a ton.

To Sail Another Race.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A cable to a morning paper from Cowes says: The Prince of Wales and Mr. Gould have signed an agreement to sail for the Wolverton cup on Wednesday next.

The Tug of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—America beat Scotland in one minute, Sweden beat Italy in 15.30, Canada beat Germany in nine minutes, Denmark beat Russia in 9.40.

To Go on the Stage.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The World this morning announced that Madeline Pollard is to appear on the stage under the management of Clayton Robert.

Strikers' Trial at Woodland.

WOODLAND, August 11.—General Hart closed his argument of dismissal this afternoon, after a nine hours' speech. Judge Fisher has taken the matter under advisement, and will render his decision Monday at 10 o'clock.

RUSSIA ACTIVE.

War Ships Sent to Corea Under Sealed Orders.

BERLIN, August 11.—It is estimated that nearly 30,000 troops are in Eastern Siberia, and they have with them sixty-four heavy guns. This, in connection with the fact that Russia has sent eight war ships under sealed orders to Corea, and that the commander-in-chief of Eastern Siberia has been ordered to hold the troops in that district in readiness to march at any moment, is regarded as significant.

The Von Kotn scandal was revived this week in the courts. It is stated on good authority that the courts are in possession of files which would seem to indicate that a prince of the imperial family was the author of the scurrilous letters.

The fear of anarchistic outrages is breeding. It has been officially announced that Count Botho von Eulenberg, the Prussian minister of the interior, is preparing a bill to be introduced in the diet which will materially curtail the present privileges of holding public meetings. The bill is so drafted as to enable Prussia to suppress every agitation not pleasing to the government.

A NAVAL BATTLE.

TWENTY-ONE SHIPS REPORTED TAKING PART.

The Japanese Make Two Unsuccessful Attempts to Capture Fort Hamilton.

SHANGHAI, August 11.—The Japanese made two more unsuccessful attempts to capture Port Hamilton yesterday, but were repulsed each time. Another dispatch says the Pei Yang fleet is engaged with a Japanese fleet. A stubborn battle is being fought, twenty-one ships taking part.

Merced Democrats.

MERCED, August 11.—The Democratic county convention met here today and nominated the following ticket: Sheriff, W. L. Silman; clerk, E. A. Hick; recorder, Jeff Fruit; auditor, K. Breen; treasurer, D. B. Clark; assessor, J. E. Elliott; school superintendent, J. A. Norvell; district attorney, V. G. Frost; surveyor, W. P. Stone; coroner and public administrator, J. A. Harrelson. The following were elected delegates to the state convention: W. L. Ashe, T. C. Law, J. W. Haley, S. O. Cassity, E. S. O'Brien, E. L. Sturgeon Ed McBride of Merced was indorsed for the nomination for state senator.

PICKETT AND THE ARCHIVES.

The Light Turned on a Hidden Chapter of Wartime History.

Frank Riggs, the son of the famous banker and his father's successor in the financial circles at Washington, tells an interesting story that corrects a fat a impression which many good people have carried for years. During the second term of President Grant a man of the name of Pickett sold to the government of the United States the records of the executive departments of the southern confederacy. From these documents was obtained much evidence that prevented the payment of claims of southern citizens who pretended loyalty for losses growing out of the war. In a single instance they saved several millions by showing that mail contractors throughout the south had been paid from the Confederate treasury for services performed by them for the postoffice department of the United States before the outbreak of the rebellion. They proved to be of great value in many other directions, and the price paid Mr. Pickett for them, which was something like $60,000, proved to be one of the most profitable investments ever made by the government.

Pickett had been the chief clerk of the Confederate state department or held some similar office which made him custodian of the archives. When President Davis and his cabinet fled from Richmond, Mr. Pickett carried the records away and hid them in some place that escaped the searchers of the Union army, and the manner of their disappearance was a mystery until they were delivered to Secretary Fish. It was always believed that Mr. Pickett pocketed the money, and he was universally condemned by southern people for betraying the secrets of the lost cause for a price.

"The facts have never been told," said Mr. Riggs, "for Mr. Pickett exacted the strictest pledges of secrecy from my father in regard to the disposition of the money. But both of them are dead now, and there is no reason why the truth should not be known. Mr. Pickett never had the benefit of one penny of the money he received from the government for those records. He deposited the entire amount as soon as he received it in our bank to the credit of 'George W. Riggs, trustee for,' and it was distributed in small amounts among the widows of Confederate officers. Mr. Pickett made out the list of the people to whom he wished it sent. The checks were all signed by my father. Each one was accompanied by a letter, which he prepared and which my father signed, saying that the inclosure was forwarded at the request of a gentleman who felt an interest in their welfare, but for reasons of his own desired that his identity should not be disclosed. The account was carried for several years, and all the checks and vouchers are now packed away in our bank."—Chicago Record.

Stopped Smoking to Save.

Xerxes Jones determined to quit smoking, not, you know, that it had any baneful influence upon his health, but solely for the reason that he didn't feel justified in spending 25 cents a day for the weedy luxury. Jones had a good disposition and began his new scheme on Sunday. "Seeing I've quit smoking, I'll put an extra quarter in the collection box today," he mused, and in the money went.

On Monday, just to please his little wife, good Jones bought a 40 cent box of mixtures and handed it over with the remark: "No, my dear, it's no extravagance. Just about what I saved on cigars today, and we both can enjoy this after tea." Tuesday Jones bought a 50 cent toy for his little boy out of the cash saved by abstinence from tobacco. Wednesday he changed his dining place down town from a 25 cent to a 50 cent table d'hote, feeling justified in spending the extra quarter saved on cigars.

Apparently forgetting this on Thursday, the reformer remarked to himself: "There's that new umbrella my wife's been talking about. I'll buy that and charge it up to two weeks' savings on 'smoke.'" On Friday a new dinner set was purchased to please the wife of his heart and set over against 20 weeks' savings from tobacco, and on Saturday Xerxes Jones spent 25 cents for cigars, having lost six days of his luxury, and figured up that he had "saved" on the wrong side of his books just about $38.90.—Philadelphia Call.

G. S. Clark is down from Sequoia.

THE HOUSE GIVES IN

The Senate Amendments Are Agreed to.

WILSON'S EXCUSE FOR YIELDING

Special Bills Passed—Reed's Speech Full of Biting Sarcasm and Irony.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The free iron ore bill passed by a vote of 175 to 102.

At the Democratic caucus today Speaker Crisp introduced a resolution to the effect that the house agree to the senate amendments to the Wilson bill, and that the house shall at once proceed to the consideration of separate bills placing sugar in all its forms, iron ore, coal and barbed wire on the free list. This resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Chairman Wilson, after the caucus, stated that "the house had done its best, but had to contend against the senate, which was not Democratic. The impatience of the members to get back to their districts with anything that might be called a tariff reduction bill made them unwilling to stay unless a promise could be given of victory. We could not honestly give such a promise, and a man cannot continue battle with his army ready and eager to break away." The bill gives free wool, lumber, hemp, flax and jute.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—When the house met five minutes after the caucus the members excitedly discussed Crisp's resolution. A rule was introduced, making the motion to adopt the senate amendments the special order with two hours for debate, and providing that separate bills placing on the free list iron ore, coal, sugar and barbed wire, could be introduced without reference to committee, and allowing fifteen minutes debate on each bill. Chairman Wilson immediately submitted the motion called for by the rule. Wilson spoke eloquently for ten minutes, Democrats crowding about him and listening to every word. He was frequently applauded.

Reed, the leader of the opposition, then took the floor and roused his followers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by his witty remarks and biting sarcasm. He said: "Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat reluctant to address the house, but my feelings are divided between two emotions," began Mr. Reed. "One is an emotion of regret for the Democratic party and for its position and the other is a feeling of regret for the country and its position, too. This bill will be known in history as the Gorman-Brice vice Wilson bill, dead (laughter and applause on Republican side) and not dead on the field of honor either. (Renewed laughter and applause.) The gentleman from West Virginia and his compatriots are before us now, not as triumphal reformers marching to glory at the sound of their own sweet voices. They are little babies in the woods and it will be found pretty soon that they were left there by their uncle in the White House (great laughter and applause). But their fate is of small consequence. I told this house that one of the great misfortunes of this attempted action would be the fact that whatever basis was reached, it would not be a permanent basis upon which this country could do business. All that was only an effort on their part to do something, an effort which they were going to continue, not even content with the attack it makes upon their industries. These gentlemen, while they feel their personal discredit by submitting to the bill, announce to us that it is only the herald of future attacks upon the business industries of this country. Great God, has not this country suffered enough during the last twelve months, that these men should come and assure it that their ravages are to be continued? I tell you, when people get a chance to express their opinion of you, you will listen to them more instantly and with sadder hearts than you have today. Even not content with what you have done, you have threatened the people of the country with yourselves again." (Laughter on the Republican side.) We shall not write its epitaph; that was done by a nearer and dearer personage. That has been done by the man whose name must be affixed to this bill before it can be a discredit to the statute book. His name must be affixed. He tells you this bill is an instance of perfidy, injustice and dishonor. We have nothing to do in the next campaign except to read the testimony of your chief magistrate, under whose protecting wing the committee on ways and means of the house have lived so that we did not know at any moment whether they were a committee of the house of representatives or a committee of the executive.

McMillen (Democrat) followed with an explanation of the bill. Burrows (Republican) poked fun at the Democrats and denounced them for their cowardice. In view of what the President had said of the bill, it would belie his character if he did not return it with scorn and contempt, and the interrogatory, "is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing." A member from Colorado spoke for the Populists and said any measure was measure for the relief of the masses.

Burke Cochran dealt some sledge-hammer blows against the senate bill, and his protest against consummation of this tariff legislation recalled his famous speech of protest at the Chicago convention. Tarsney (Democrat) made a bitter attack on the bill, and said he would not vote on it. After speeches by Crisp and others a vote was taken, and the motion carried by a vote of 162 to 105. Twelve Democrats voted against the bill. Reed made the point of order that the tariff bill was not in the possession of the house and therefore the action proposed in the rule could not be taken. The house had no report on the bill and the senate had repented of its bill. Both were ashamed of their offspring.

The speaker overruled the point of order, and Reed said: "You are going to give the country free sugar in your minds, and free coal and free iron ore." A vote was then ordered, and Wilson of Washington created great amusement by innocently asking if it would be in order, before the roll was called, to have the President's letter read again. The speaker rapped him to order, and the house order was adopted by a vote of 176 to 97.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The free coal bill passed by a vote of 160 to 104.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—At 6.30 p.m. the house passed the senate tariff bill by vote of 182 to 105. Eleven Democrats voted against the bill. Separate bills providing for free iron ore, free coal, free sugar and barbed wire were then introduced and passed. Sugar passed by 267 to 11; barbed wire 187 to 104. The house adjourned until Wednesday.

Populist Nominations.

MERCED, August 11.—The Populist senatorial convention, representing the counties of Merced, Mariposa, Tuolumne and Stanislaus, met here today and nominated Dr. C. A. Castle of Merced for senator. The assembly convention of the same party for the counties of Mariposa and Tuolumne also met here today and nominated C. L. Booth of Mariposa. The assembly convention of the same party for the counties of Merced and Stanislaus today nominated H. G. Kelsey of Merced Falls.

State Crop Report.

SACRAMENTO, August 13.—Dr. Barwick, of the California weather service, in his crop report for the week ending August 13th, summarizes as follows: Grain is about all harvested and nearly all threshed, and the greater portion of the crop has been stored in anticipation of better prices in the near future. The fruit crop is immense, prices ruling low. Along the Sacramento river a number of orchardists have quit picking for shipment, fearing a glut in the eastern market. Hops will be a good crop. Beans are being pulled or harvested and the crop will be light. The beet sugar harvest has begun at Chino and the saccharine percentage is good. The highest and lowest temperatures were 110 degrees at Haron, Fresno county; 48 degrees at Santa Clara, Santa Clara county.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—Wheat—Very dull; December, 99½c; May, $1.06½.

Barley—Very dull; December, 91½c.
Corn—$1.40.
Bran—$15.50 per ton.

PORTLAND, Or., August 13.—Wheat—Walla Walla, 65@67½c; Valley, 75@77½c.

Three Girls Drowned.

ARBUCKLE, Cal., August 11.—Misses Alice Zayey, Cora Johnson and Grace Lowell, aged 19, 18 and 17, respectively, were drowned in the American river today. They were wading in the river when one of them fell. The others went to her assistance and all were drowned.

The Arid Land Bill.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—The senate amendment to the sundry civil bill was agreed to by the house after an animated debate. The proposition is to give to each of the arid land states 1,000,000 acres of surveyed arid public lands, to be reclaimed by irrigation.

Bitten by a Scorpion.

SANTA ROSA, August 11.—Chris Gow, a rock quarryman, was bitten on the hand by a scorpion this morning. His arm is badly swollen and he is unconscious.

Jackson and Corbett.

NEW YORK, August 13.—Negotiations for a fight between Jackson and Corbett have been declared off.

BREACH OF CONTRACT

Fresno's Board of Education to Be Sued

BY SAN FRANCISCO ARCHITECTS

They Say the Competition Was a Farce and the Accepted Plans Defective.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11.—Six of San Francisco's prominent architects have joined hands to sue the Fresno County Board of Education for what they term a breach of contract on the part of the board for accepting plans for a school building which were proved to be defective. The board notified the successful architect, who resides in Salt Lake, of the defects, and gave him ten days' time to alter his plans. On this showing the other architects say the competition was a farce. The money sued for will amount to over $1,000.

Praises From Governor Altgeld.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 11.—Governor Altgeld today issued a letter to the privates and officers of the Illinois National Guard, expressing the gratitude of the people of the state of Illinois for the sacrifices made and services rendered during the late mining and railroad riots throughout the state. He says that the entire regiment was mobilized and then transported 200 miles in five hours. He praises their intelligence, discretion and bravery manifested at Chicago and elsewhere, and says that the great state of Illinois appreciates and thanks the men for their valor.

The Cholera in Europe.

BERLIN, August 11.—Cholera is slowly, but steadily spreading westward. The disease has obtained a hold in nineteen Russian provinces, where deaths by hundreds are recorded daily. Cholera exists in seven districts of Galicia, and scores of deaths from the disease take place every day in that section. In Prussia, especially in Danzic, the situation grows worse in spite of the closing of the frontier at Gulub on the River Drewens, opposite Dobrozin, Poland. The rest of Germany appears to be free from cholera, although a few sporadic cases have occurred here and there.

An Examination Wanted.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—In the house today Representative Pickler of South Dakota introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the President of five commissioners to make a thorough examination of the mineral, timber, agricultural, grazing and desert lands west of the ninety-eighth meridian and ascertain and report what practical means can be employed by the government, and what legislation is necessary for the utilization of these lands in the interests of the people of the United States.

Government Revenue.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Treasury officials anticipate a very great increase in the receipts from internal revenue sources within the next ten days, in case the President allows the tariff bill to become a law. During the next ten days the internal revenue receipts are expected to reach $1,500,000 a day. The custom officials of the treasury also expect a marked increase in the custom receipts from now on and particularly during the next month or so. Large quantities of goods now held in the bonded warehouses at New York, Boston and other large sea ports will be withdrawn as soon as possible after the bill becomes a law to meet the demands of the fall trade.

The snow is fast melting in the mountains.

THE STANFORD ESTATE

The Government Willing to Commence Suit

BEFORE A DEFAULT IN PAYMENTS

A Speedy Adjudication of the Claim in the Interests of the Estate.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—There is reason to believe the government claim against the estate of ex-Senator Stanford will be tested in the courts before there has been any actual default in payments. Under the conditions the attorney general proposed if the executrix would waive any rights she might have by reason of the premature bringing of the suit he would gladly consent to have the proceedings begin at once. No conclusion has yet been reached, but it is expected no objections would be made to that course, especially as a speedy adjudication of the claim would be in the interest of the estate. The suit also would determine the status of the government claim against C. P. Huntington and others, and on the whole on early settlement of the claims would be in the interest of all concerned.

ON A BIG SPREE.

Plunger Partridge Undergoing Treatment for Alcoholism.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Strapped to his bed in a barren room of his Washington home "Plunger" Edward Partridge, who yesterday threw the board of trade into a turmoil by fighting with the doorkeeper, is undergoing the most rigorous treatment for alcoholism. He was brought to his home yesterday by his son and was placed in charge of doctors by force. He was extremely violent when locked in the room with barred windows. He managed to free his hands from the leather handcuffs and made a great outcry, declaring an effort was being made to kill him. He nearly brained the guard with a chair when an attempt was made to quiet him. Partridge is one of the most prominent men on the Chicago board of trade. He is a multi-millionaire, proprietor of one of the largest dry goods stores in this city, and one of the most successful and gigantic operators on the board of trade. For months he has been on the bear side of the wheat market and lately he has been drinking heavily and has created a number of violent scenes on 'change.

Calaveras Democrats.

ANGELS CAMP, August 14.—The Democratic county convention held here today made the following nominations: Assemblyman, A. J. McSorley; superintendent of schools, W. J. Sinclair; sheriff, Ben K. Thorne; coroner, Willi-m O. Sevenson; district attorney, John J. Snyder; tax collector, Henry Wesson; assessor, William H. Nuner; surveyor, A. H. Coulter; county clerk and treasurer, vacant. For delegates to state convention, W. F. Fagen, E. J. Borger, B. H. Lewis, Tall Hawes, Thomas E. McSorley. At large, H. Clary, C. H. Fox and L. R. Tollach.

Received an Infernal Machine.

CHICAGO, August 14.—City Alderman John Coughlan received by mail today a infernal machine labeled photographs, so wrapped as to appear like a package of cardboard. The machine was evidently intended to explode when opened but failed. When examined by the city chemist it was pronounced very dangerous. Alderman Coughlan has been prominent in the crusade against opium joints, and it is believed the receipt of the infernal machine is the result of his activity against the proprietors of these joints.

The alarm of fire from box No. 6 at 10 p.m. yesterday was caused by the ignition of the sawdust lining of a water tank at K and Calaveras street. The fire at T. J. Hay's barn had undoubtedly communicated a spark to the sawdust, and the smoldering process went on unnoticed till last night when the wind fanned it into a flame. The department promptly responded and in a few minutes the flames were extinguished. The damage is nominal, but the tank will have to come down.

Keep Cool

By drinking the finest soda water and ice cream soda at Smith Bros. drug store.

No Chills, No Fever.

After taking Smith Bro's. Ague Cure. Single bottle guaranteed to break any case of chills and fever, try it and you will not regret it. Beware of imitations. The only genuine is sold by Smith Bro's., corner of the Hughes hotel.

The Tobacco Habit Cured

By Dr. Matchett's Tobacco antidote. It is the only positive cure ever discovered. It is speedy, pleasant, safe, permanent and leaves no craving for tobacco from the first dose of the antidote. It cannot injure any one but on the contrary, acts beneficially on the system and especially on the stomach, heart and nerves. Be sure and get the genuine. For sale only by Smith Bro's, the leading druggists. Corner of the Hughes hotel.

No More Corns

After a fair trial of Smith's corn paint. Takes them out without pain or inconvenience. Never known to fail. Recommended by all. Try it. Beware of unscrupulous druggists who deceive you by recommending to you some of their own manufacture. The only genuine Smith Corn Paint is for sale at Smith Bro's. Drug Store, corner of the Hughes hotel. Every bottle guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

How Is Your Liver?

No doubt sluggish, and you have a tired, languid feeling. Try Smith's Ague Capsules and your liver will soon be restored to a perfect, healthy condition. A few doses will surprise you; 50 cents a box.

Tender Feet.

Smith's Foot Sweat Sand, a sure cure for tender sweaty and bad smelling feet; 25c a box. Be sure and get the genuine, to be had only at Smith Bros., the druggists, corner Tulare and I sts., Hughes hotel.

It affords us great pleasure to offer the public a remedy that is so sure in its effects on the mucous membrane of the nasal organs as that promised in the

Sunset Catarrh Cure.

There is no Catarrh so bad or offensive but can be relieved at once, and a cure effected in a short time by using the SUNSET CATARRH CURE. For sale by all druggists; price 50 cents.

The SUNSET CATARRH CURE is worth its weight in gold. You will say this when you have used it. It is a surprise to everyone.

Headache relieved at once by one application of the SUNSET CATARRH CURE. Catarrh always goes from bad to worse, and hundreds have become discouraged. It is to this class we appeal the strongest, as the soothing and healing qualities of the SUNSET CATARRH CURE, after one application, will make them take courage and hope again. The SUNSET CATARRH CURE will certainly cure all who will use it. Please try it once. For sale by all druggists. Price 50c per box.

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the resultant of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

GOVERNMENT LANDS!

Parties wanting to get title to government lands without living on them, can do so. For particulars write to

LAND AGENT.
Postoffice Box 93, Sacramento, Cal.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

STANTON L. CARTER,
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Judge of the Superior Court

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Assemblyman 63d District.
M. V. ASHBROOK.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Superintendent of Schools.
THOS. J. KIRK
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Constable, Third Township.
GEORGE MATHESON.
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6th.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Auditor.
H. E. BARNUM
Of Reedley

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Constable, Third Township.
WILLIAM SHAW

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace, Third Judicial Township.
H. Z. AUSTIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Assessor.
J. P. VINCENT.
Election Tuesday, November 6th.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Supervisor, First District.
C. W. GARRETT
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Recorder.
W. W. MACHEN
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Surveyor.
GEORGE L. HOXIE
Election Tuesday, Nov. 6. (Present Incumbent)

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Sheriff,
JAY SCOTT.
Present Incumbent.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace, Third Judicial Township
S. C. ST. JOHN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For County Clerk,
TRUMAN G. HART.
Election, Tuesday, November 6th.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For Tax Collector,
N. W. MOODEY.
Election, Tuesday, November 6th.

REGULAR REPU

SUIT BY ARCHITECTS

Grounds on Which Action is Based.

THE BOARD IS NOT UNEASY

High School Plans Likely to Have a Day in Court—History of the Matter.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The city Board of Education do not seem to be alarmed in the least at the threatened suit by six San Francisco architects who were among the competitors who submitted plans for the proposed high school.

The action is brought on a breach of contract, as the San Francisco architects claim, in that G. F. Costerisan, who was the successful architect, was allowed ten days to change his plans after he had submitted them, while the others were not granted the extension.

This, however, is not a fact. At the second competition for the plans the choice of the board was finally brought down to one of four, and on an informal ballot G. F. Costerisan received four of the five votes. The several members of the board, however, stated at the time that the building did not exactly suit them, and that several changes would have to be made before it would be accepted. Then, at the suggestion of Mr. Preston of Preston & Locke of Los Angeles, one of the competing architects, the board, in order to give all a fair chance, extended the time to all for ten days. At the expiration of the time, and after a close examination, G. F. Costerisan's plans were finally accepted with the changes, on the twenty-second ballot.

This extension not only gave the other architects an equal chance, but also an advantage. Mr. Costerisan was not here in person to submit his plans the first time, but sent a letter of explanation. When the board decided on the extension a number of the competing architects asked to be allowed to look at Costerisan's plans. They saw that his plans were looked on with considerable favor, and were not slow to take note of them.

Mr. Costerisan was telegraphed at Salt Lake and immediately started for Fresno. When he arrived he had but five days to make his alterations, while nearly all of the San Francisco architects made entirely new plans.

Secretary Cummings of the board yesterday informed a reporter of THE REPUBLICAN that the only objectionable feature in Costerisan's original plan, and the only changes he made, were the positions of the closets and hat rooms.

Several members of the board were seen yesterday and none of them gave the matter much weight. They said all they had heard of the alleged suit was through the papers, and added the architects did not have any possible ground for a suit.

The following extract from the San Francisco Chronicle gives the grounds upon which the suit is brought:

The Fresno city board of education has been under discussion by a number of local architects, and half a dozen have joined hands to sue that body in the sum of $250 for each plaintiff. The trouble has arisen over an architectural competition announced many months ago and just decided in favor of a Salt Lake architect named Costerisan, or, as the architects put it, in favor of a superintendent of construction named J. Downing.

According to the story of the local architects, Louis Stone, N. A. Comstock, J. Cather Newsom, J. M. Curtis and others, it was a competition in name only, with one man as the choice of the board from the start. On three different occasions the architects traveled to Fresno. The first time the entire matter was postponed; the second time the plans of four architects were chosen, and the third time the final choice was made.

After the plans of a San Francisco architect, a Los Angeles architect, a Salt Lake architect and a Fresno architect had been chosen as the four most suitable, a vote of the board was taken and four votes for one were pledged in favor of the Salt Lake architect. At this juncture J. Cather Newsom says he went before the board and asked the privilege of seeing the designs. After some demur he was allowed to do so, and with other architects examined them. He drew the attention of the board to the fact that a staircase four feet wide was an absurdity for a public school building; that eight feet should be a minimum width; that the windows were far too narrow; the closets cramped and there were other faults.

The criticisms might perhaps be put down to professional jealousy, but the board acted on the suggestions and gave the Salt Lake architect ten days to revise his plans. This is where the peculiar part of the competition comes in. Mr. Newsom says that after the competition had been decided Mr. Costerisan, the Salt Lake architect, admitted to him and to Mr. Stone of this city, that the board telegraphed to the architect in the Mormon capital informing him of the mistakes in his plans, and stating that the board was "anxious, as other architects are kicking up a fuss." On this showing the architects say the competition was a farce, and they will sue for $250 apiece for the labor of preparing plans, etc. They say that Downing manipulated the "job" in favor of his former employer, the Salt Lake architect.

FIAT MONEY.

A Populist Says It Is Better Than Gold, Silver or Counterfeit.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN—While the editorial in your issue of a few mornings ago upon the money question is from your standpoint, an able one, yet in order that the Populist side of the proposition may be properly understood, permit me to make a few observations upon the same as follows: You say "the nations of the world which have established a gold and silver basis won't take fiat money;" and you use that as an argument against the proposition why the government should not issue money as proposed by the Populists. While if it is true that the nations, as you say, would not take such money, which I deny, that would not be an argument against such money. And why? Simply because it would stimulate home industry and manufactures of all kinds; for, if the nations won't take our money, they would, of course, have to keep their goods out of this country. That would be protection to home industry of a kind for superior to that yet proposed by the best Republicans, or, if they brought their goods here at all, such nations would be constrained, that is if they would not take our money, to take pay for their goods in our products, and that would be to our interest, for then a wider field and a more extended market would thus be opened to our producers and manufacturers. Thus it is plainly seen that if the nations won't take our money, as you assert, they would either be compelled to take our products or keep their goods out of this country; and in either case it would be to our advantage. Therefore, Populist money is far superior to gold and silver, and is also preferable for this reason, that the people do not need to tax themselves to buy this courtly money or money material, gold and silver, from the gold bugs and silverites.

But it is not true that other nations won't take such money; for it is reported that even counterfeit greenbacks are largely in circulation in Italy, and if the counterfeit passes current we can rest assured that the genuine article will. Besides there is no such a thing as the money of the world, for every nation employs different kinds of money, and gold and silver coins of other nations are simply considered as so much bullion, and paid for according to the then prevailing market value. And if any American travels in Europe he does not carry American money in his purse, but before leaving this country he generally buys a bill of exchange upon a bank in the country in which he intends to travel or stay, and when he arrives there he exchanges his bill of exchange for that country's money. The same practice would be in vogue when, as you call it, Populist money would be in circulation. Hence it is false that there is such a thing as the "money of the world," as the money and gold bugs would have us believe.

As to the "fiat" nature of money, upon which you appear to lay so much stress, permit me to say that there never was, nor will there ever be any kind of money coined which is not "fiat" money; for, "fiat" is simply this, "let it be done." And any money must be coined or issued by the authority of government; hence, gold and silver and greenbacks are as much a "fiat" money as any other kind of money that possibly might ever be coined or issued by any government.

The reason that Populist money is superior to gold and silver money is this, in addition to the reasons given above, that the people of this country need not tax themselves to death to buy gold and silver from Europe, or from the gold bugs and plutocratic capitalists, but, on the contrary, the people, through their government, can issue their own money without paying usury and without running the risk, and as they usually do now, loosing their home and property by foreclosure of mortgages; for then all will become independent of the money power and be their own masters, and in reality all will enjoy life, liberty and happiness. ROSEBERRY JOSS.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Fine weather.

Tramps are scarce.

Watch out for fires.

Clean up your back yards.

Days are growing shorter.

Strawberries will soon be gone.

Fresno county is the home of figs.

Have patience with the candidates.

Travel is heavy through the valley.

West Park complains of melon thieves.

Fresno's canal scheme is making headway.

Sheepherders are leaving the mountains.

The city board of equalization is in session.

The new water tower is a thing of beauty.

The road from Bakersfield to tide water shows signs of life.

Study the constitutional amendments to be voted on next election.

Fresno county has enough iron to supply the world for many years.

The suit of Alex McBean against the City of Fresno has been set for hearing on August 27th.

At one bonfire at the flume dam on Pine Ridge there were eighty Fresno people present.

Fresno city's assessment is $1,000,000 less than last year. This will make the revenue about $10,000 less.

Several parties who came down from Pine Ridge yesterday report quite a heavy frost on Sunday morning.

The Sequoia mills have shut down, throwing out of employment 600 men. The Sanger box factory is still in operation.

The assessed value of Fresno county property in 1893 was $23,805,387. In 1894 it was $28,014,675, a decrease of $4,890,709.

Superintendent T. J. Kirk has sent out the suggestion that the county schools, where convenient, open on September 17th.

It is said that the incandescent electric light works will shut down some time this week, and there will be a general tumble back to gas.

Housewives are beginning to complain loudly of beggars who travel in couples. If one is relieved, the other bobs up with a similar application a few minutes later.

James C. Garner, a farmer, has filed his petition asking to be declared an insolvent debtor. His assets are placed at $100 and his liabilities at $3440. He is represented by D. M. Seaton.

Fred Robertson was in Recorder Olark's court yesterday, charged with vagrancy. He was found sleeping in the Mechanics mill. He demanded a jury trial, which was set for August 18th.

James Porteous, by his attorneys, Sayle & Caldwell, has brought suit against J. M. Martin on a promissory note which had been given by John W. Pearson, and had passed through Martin's hands to the plaintiff.

M. W. Colquhoun, who was so seriously hurt at the city water works nearly two weeks ago, died yesterday of his injuries. He had been engineer at the city water works for ten years, and at his death left a wife and three grown children, and many friends to mourn his loss.

The suit of T. H. Hudson against T. J. Kirk, as superintendent of schools, has been appealed to the superior court. It grows out of a disputed school warrant, and was tried in the justice's court where Mr. Hudson lost his suit, and he has now appealed. Evert & Ewing are attorneys for the plaintiff.

About 3.30 o'clock Sunday morning a fire started in a fence in the rear of a house on the corner of M and Santa Clara streets. A passer by gave the alarm, and the application of water stopped the blaze. It is believed to have started in some hay and trash near by where men were sleeping.

C. S. Wright yesterday obtained judgment against C. G. Rogers et al. for $546 and $60 attorney's fees. The action was brought on two promissory notes, which were secured by a mortgage on the northeast quarter of section 25 in township 14, range 12. A. Wilheimer was appointed commissioner, with bonds at $250.

Elephant Leather.

A new industry is being rapidly developed in France, and if you mean to be in the fashion you had better take note of it at once. Some years ago it was the gentle crocodile which was selected as the fittest animal for providing you with new purses, bags, cigarette cases, boots, shoes and all the rest of leathery knickknacks. Now it is the elephant that has to give his hide for the same purpose.

At Paris even now you can buy a card or cigar case of crocodile hide which has been glorified by a six months' sojourn in a bath of oak bark in the tanner's yard. The price of the little toy is from 15 to 20 guineas, and if you are ambitious enough to wish to purchase a small crocodile valise "and no one there to hinder" you may do so for the sum of from £15 to £100. The tanned elephant skin is also reported to make carpets of unrivaled strength and "of a grand originality."—Paris Letter.

In London there is an association of "Gospel Cyclists." They spend the Saturday half-holiday in excursions to towns near the city, where they hold open air gospel meetings.

The harvests in South Germany and Austria-Hungary are good.

ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE.

PEPPER THROWN IN THE EYES OF A SHERIFF.

Two Ugly Prisoners From Kings County—One Gets Away and Is Recaptured.

Sheriff Buckner of Kings county had an experience with two prisoners in this city Sunday morning which he will not soon forget. He stopped off the 8.45 a.m. train here for breakfast at the Fahey hotel with John Taylor and George White, who had been convicted of burglary in Kings county and had been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. The prisoners were planning to escape, and they made the attempt just at the conclusion of breakfast. Taylor had provided a handful of pepper, and when the sheriff reached to the rack for his hat, Taylor threw the pepper into the officer's eyes. The handcuffs had been taken off the two prisoners.

Sheriff Bruckner was not so much blinded but that he seized Taylor, threw him to the floor, and called on those present to help catch White. But White fled through the kitchen, jumped the fence and ran.

Sheriff Scott and all his deputies, and all the constables in Fresno, were soon upon the search for White. He was tracked to the old Armory stable, and then his track was lost. It is believed that he crawled under some building in that vicinity, and lay hid till night. At any rate, search along all the roads and canals about the suburbs failed to find any trace of him.

Toward evening Sheriff Scott made an organized disposition of his men, and set them to guard every road leading out of the city, for he felt certain the prisoner would undertake to sneak out of town during the night.

The surmise proved to be correct, and Deputy Sheriff John Stevens and Deputy Constable Henry Russell captured the man, after having captured nine others on suspicion. The tenth was the right one. He had jumped over the fence near the oil house, not far from the round house, and was making his way for the west. He assumed the most natural air of innocence, said he was a laborer, had a job six miles out on the Whites Bridge road, and he wanted to proceed at once, for fear he would lose his job.

The officers quietly questioned him about the locality where he was at work, and found that he was lying about it all, and they accordingly took him to jail. He still insisted that he was the wrong man. When he reached jail they threw him in the same cell with John Taylor, who pretended not to know him, and quietly asked:

"What did they throw you in here for?"

But the fraud would not work, and White soon threw off his deception and said he was the man.

Sheriff Bankner was one of the happiest men in California when he had both prisoners in his possession again. The meanness of the attempt to escape made him the more anxious to recapture them. He took them away yesterday morning, and made them walk from the jail to the depot with shackles on their legs.

George White is a tough customer. He is 20 years of age, and has sampled many a California jail. He recently escaped from sheriff T. W. O'Neil of Sacramento county, and there was a reward of $20 on him.

The pepper thrown in Sheriff Buckner's eyes did not injure him permanently. His eyes were red the next day, but he could see as well as ever.

PERSONAL.

From Tuesday's Daily.

J. A. Graham is down from Merced.

O. L. Abbott was over yesterday from Reedley.

Sam Jackson went to San Francisco last night.

A. J. Wiener went to San Francisco yesterday.

G. W. Wade returned yesterday from Pine Ridge.

H. S. Winnes came over from Reedley last evening.

Smith Norris returned yesterday from Jackass meadows.

A. A. Smith was in Fresno last evening from Kingsburg.

W. H. Hodgkin returned last nigh from San Francisco.

C. V. Inderrieden of Chicago is registered at the Hughes.

L. O. Stephens will leave today for Woodland on business.

C. Fetzen registered in the city last night from Los Angeles.

R. B. Butler took the early morning train for San Francisco.

Miss Minnie Weyrick of Bakersfield is visiting friends in this city.

M. M. Garner of Visalia was in the valley metropolis last night.

William Reed of Belle View, Tulare county, was in Fresno Sunday.

Wiley J. Tinnin left yesterday on a business trip to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. James Warner of Oakland spent last night in Fresno.

Mrs. R. Ruben and daughter, Mrs. Ellis, left yesterday for the coast.

Mr. and Mrs. James Watt of San Francisco are guests at the Hughes.

Charles A. Dworack, a Madera real estate man, is registered at the Hughes.

Supervisor Sayre left yesterday for New York. He will be gone about six weeks.

Mrs. W. C. Barrett has returned from Hanford, where she was visiting friends.

Mrs. Clara Foltz, one of San Francisco's female attorneys, was in Fresno yesterday.

W. A. Driskall of the Madera Flume and Trading Company was in the city last night.

Miss Agnes Helm left yesterday for Berkeley to resume her studies at the university.

S. Myers, who was shot near Ball meadows several days ago, is in a fair way to get well.

William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Company, was in Fresno yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Price of New York went south to Bakersfield on the early morning train.

Sam C. Foltz, connected with the business department of the San Jose Mercury, is in Fresno.

Dr. B. B. Cory and wife leave this morning for a few weeks' sojourn at Santa Cruz and the bay city.

Mrs. A. E. Starbird left yesterday morning for a few weeks' sojourn at Byron Springs and the city.

Mont Thomas and Bert Warner left yesterday for Berkeley to continue their studies at the state university.

Thomas P. Cosgrave, a Madera newspaper man, came over last evening to take a look at the beauties of Fresno.

Harry A. Thomas left on the early morning train for San Francisco, where he will take up his permanent residence.

San Franciscans in Fresno are the following: G. W. Harris, W. Newman, C. Clorenbach, Guy F. Francis, L. E. Blumberg and J. E. Mason.

Dr. Rowell, accompanied by his niece, Miss Cora Rowell, went to San Francisco this morning to attend a meeting of the Board of Regents of the State University. The Doctor will return to Fresno on tonight's train.

CUSTOMS OF COSTERS.

They Lead a Precarious Life, but Are Philosophers All the Time.

A writer in the London Quiver says that the costers are now a large class. Though the coster's work is extremely hard and his profits are precarious he lives for a good purpose. When he speaks of himself as "a general dealer," he means that he trades in anything which enables him to turn an honest penny. His ordinary mode of life is even lower than is meant by living from hand to mouth. When he turns out in the small hours of the morning to look round the markets, he may not even know whether this traffic for the day will consist in fish, vegetables or fruit. He may take a hasty penny breakfast in the street and then go to Billingsgate with the idea of "clearing up" with the first, only to find that everything is too dear, and then he must hie away to Spitalfields or Covent Garden. When he thus arises with the lark, he cannot tell whether he will have "a good day" or a very poor one.

The most despairing time of all is when the markets all round are too dear to allow of the barrow being "loaded up." If the coster can clear 3 or 4 shillings in the day, he will not be downhearted, and should he earn nothing, or even make a loss, he looks at the matter as philosophically as one could expect. There are shrewd business men among the costers who rise into thriving shopkeepers. The bank establishment for their own use teaches them to save, and the evening for receiving deposits will be one of the liveliest of the week. The fact is also learned that there is strength in unity, so that the London Union of General Dealers in its way exercises as farreaching an influence as a city guild.

The chairman might correctly have described himself in the words of one of his brethren, "I ain't a edificated person, but I know wot's wot." He proved this characteristic by rising into a thriving tradesman, having one or two shops, and when on one occasion his errand boy stole a box containing nearly 100 sovereigns the police would not believe that such a man had so much money to be stolen. The fact was as stated, however, and the "general dealer" still continued to make progress, while he was well known to Lord Shaftesbury, who pithily alluded to him as "My friend ——." At first sight it may appear to be a humble thing to be a leading spirit among such humble folk, but in a way there is ample scope for administrative ability and enterprise.

PLAYING IN THE GARRET.

Some of the Resources and Pleasures of the Playroom Under the Roof.

"There is no delight," said a man who was reared in a small town, "that I suppose many children born in great cities never know, and that is the delight of playing in the garret. Many city children, to be sure, have relatives in the country or in smaller cities or towns whom they have visited, who live in houses with garrets, and these know something of the delights of the garret, but there must be many city children who never even heard the name

"For myself, I remember well a garret to which I used to climb in rainy weather up a steep and narrow flight of stairs. It was warm and rather stuffy in the garret, but the rain made music on the shingled roof, and the garret itself was full of treasures. There was room, to begin with, space to move about in, though you needed to look out a little for the timber in the sloping roof. There was a swing from two of the beams, and we used to swing and swing in that and never get tired of it. There was a chimney up through this garret, a great, big, friendly chimney, and we used to play tag around that chimney until we couldn't run any more. There was a great lot of old magazines, and these were an unfailing source of delight. There were old books in queer type, and with strange looking pictures. There were queer old hair covered trunks, with round tops, studded with brass headed nails. In these trunks and around in the garret were curious, old fashioned men's clothes, and the most extraordinary gowns and capes and hats of women—not fancy costumes, but the real things, such as they actually were many years ago, and looking stranger than anything you could hire at a costumer's. We used to dress up sometimes in these old, old things and parade around in the garret and have great times generally, and so forgot ourselves in the delights of the garret that the very world itself looked strange when we came down stairs and back to it.

"What is there in the big city that takes the place of the garret?"—New York Sun.

The Bear and the Umbrella.

How much danger is there to the pound in a wild black bear when you meet him in his haunts accidentally and at close quarters? Mrs. C. F. Latham, wife of mine host at Oak Lodge, on the Indian river peninsula (Brevard county, Fla.), was returning from the beach alone and armed only with an umbrella. When just a quarter of a mile from this very porch, she heard the rustling of some animal coming toward her through the saw palmettos.

Thinking it must be a raccoon, she quickly picked up a chunk of palmetto wood and held it ready to whack Mr. Coon over the head the instant he emerged. All at once, with a mighty rustling, out stepped a big black bear within six feet of her! The surprise was mutual and profound. Naturally Mrs. Latham was scared, but not out of her wits, and she decided that to run would be to invite pursuit and possibly attack. She stood her ground and said nothing, and the bear rose on his hind legs to get a better look at her, making two or three feints in her direction with his paws.

Feeling that she must do something, Mrs. Latham pointed her umbrella at the bear and quickly opened and closed it two or three times. "Woof!" said the bear. Turning about, he plunged into the palmettos and went crashing away, while the lady ran homeward as fast as she could go. So much for the "savage and aggressive" disposition of the black bear.—W. T. Hornaday in St. Nicholas.

Solid Emery Wheels.

In the production of solid emery wheels the best cement that can be employed is one that binds the emery together with that degree of strength which will resist the centrifugal strain due to the high speed at which emery wheels cut best—about 6,000 feet speed per minute. It must not soften by frictional heat nor glaze nor burst nor become brittle and break with cold, nor must it hold the cutting grains until they are too dull to cut nor release them so readily as to waste away the wheel too fast. It must be capable of being thoroughly mixed evenly with the grain emery, so that the wheel may not have either hard or soft spots and be out of balance, and must also be capable of being tempered to suit different kinds of metal or work. Great care and skill are required in the matter of selecting only pure and strong chemicals for these cements.—Cassier's Magazine.

CHICKENS CAN TALK.

PROFESSOR HAMERIK SAYS SO, AND HE IS AN EXPERT ON THE SUBJECT.

Some Odd and Interesting Facts About Barnyard Fowls. Roosters as Well as Hens Are Great Gossipers. Inside Information About Crowing.

The chickens that Professor Garner discovered in Africa and which he claims can talk as readily as human beings will come to be in their hands, for those of us Asger Hamerik of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore has made the discovery that hens and roosters of the ordinary barnyard have a real conversation with each other.

The careful attention he has given to the subject has not been in vain. Although he has not yet advanced so far in his researches as to be able to discuss the topics of the day with his chickens, he has learned enough to be able to tell what a hen means when she cackles, why she lays an egg and why a rooster triumphs over the discovery of a fresh worm or a juicy grasshopper. He can also tell you from the tones of a rooster's crow whether he is signaling a victory over a conquered foe or merely passing away the time or heralding the approach of day.

The rooster has been the professor's pet subject. He has been on the greatest terms of intimacy with Sir Chanticleer for upward of 20 years. "Roosters," said he to a reporter, "as well as hens are the greatest gossipers in the world. When they get together, they do nothing but chatter continually. This is true also of the young pullets. I have watched them for hours at a time, and they would talk in this way." Here the professor gave an imitation of a hen clucking and other of the sounds so familiar in the farmyard.

"That they are conversing with one another is proved by the fact that a rooster or a hen when alone is absolutely silent, excepting on rare occasions, when it sings a low lullaby, as it were, to itself, much as humans hum when alone or as a cat will purr when contented. Just as soon, however, as the solitary hen or rooster meets another you will hear an animated conversation. I have not progressed so far that I am able to understand all they say, but I understand some of their sounds and can imitate one or two so successfully that a hen listening will pay close attention to me. Thus if I sound the note of alarm a hen makes when a hawk is near or some other danger menaces she will immediately fly to cover."

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The professor has discovered, among other things, that chickens have a very acute sense of taste, hearing and vision, but lack the sense of smell. The most powerful fumes of acid are imperceptible to them. An experiment with ammonia proved that, though overcome with it, the hens walked blindly into the same danger repeatedly.

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A ROYAL KID.

Bulgaria Went Wild With Joy Over the Visit of the Baby Prince.

A man of 84 years and a boy of as many hours are the two most conspicuous figures in Europe today. One, it is feared, must soon close one of the most remarkable public careers of this or any other age. The other, born in a palace, may some day sit upon a rather shaky throne. All Europe has smiled indulgently over the extravagant welcome with which Prince Ferdinand and his subjects received the weakling of humanity at Sofia. The royal youngster must think this world an awful humbug.

Before he had a chance to enjoy his first meal he was frightened half to death by the firing of 101 cannon under his window. He had hardly donned his swaddling clothes before he was condemned to be "Bearer of the Collar of the Order of St. Alexander." The poor child would have howled in protest, but the royal decree informed him that as the chief of three regiments of infantry, cavalry and artillery no such weakness would be tolerated. Some ordinary infant indulgences might be permitted him as prince and duke, but as a full fledged "Knight of the First and Fourth Class Military Order of Valor" he must preserve the stern dignity of his rank.

It was a hard week for him. In the first place, the palace yard was thronged night and day by his singing, dancing, affectionate subjects. His royal daddy, in spite of the nurse's protests, persisted in dangling him at a window several times a day, to the frantic delight of the cheering crowds. The whole principality took a week's holiday, and the rejoicing was so spontaneous and unrestrained that the nation found the spectacle a welcome relief from the solemn croakings about war.—New York Sun's London Letter.

An Advertising Scandle.

A lady in this city recently answered one of the advertisements which promised $30 to $75 a week, the work to be done at home. She learned that the money was to be made by the sale of a certain polishing stuff, and she was to advertise for agents, to whom she would furnish the goods. She actually expended $30 for the first installment of stock and outfit, and some more money in advertising for agents. One woman came, engaged her if as agent, took away a quantity of the stuff and never came back. The rest the Troy lady has on her hands, and it is absolutely worthless.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

The Earth's Girdle.

The most widely separated points between which a telegram can be sent are British Columbia and New Zealand. The telegram would cross North America, Newfoundland, the Atlantic, England, Germany, Russia (European and Asiatic), China, Japan, Java and Australia. It would make nearly a circuit of the globe and would traverse over 19,000 miles in doing so.—Boston Globe

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Third District.
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First Judicial District.
A. L. Reral .... Justice of the Peace
J. D. Castro .... Justice of the Peace
Manuel Carera ....Constable

Second Judicial District.
C. J. Butler............ Justice of the Peace
J. W. Loper .... Justice of the Peace
D. E. Noble ....Constable
Andrew Brown ....Constable

Third Judicial District.
H. Z. Austin .... Justice of the Peace
S. C. St. John .... Justice of the Peace
William Shaw ....Constable
George Matheson ....Constable

Fourth Judicial Township.
H. A. Harris .... Justice of the Peace
M. S. Ireland .... Justice of the Peace
F. Nelson..Constable
Frank Galloway...............................Constable

Fifth Judicial Township.
V. I. Willis............ Justice of the Peace
Fred Drew.......................................Constable

Sixth Judicial Township.
W. J. Kilby............ Justice of the Peace
J. P. Kerr..Constable

Seventh Judicial Township.
W. M. Baff............ Justice of the Peace
O. L. Ingels.....................................Constable
G. W. Traber....................................Constable

Eighth Judicial Township.
Peter Griest............ Justice of the Peace
D. C. Sm th.....................................Constable

THE Democratic administration and Corbett and Jackson are running a close race on dilatory tactics.

THE Japanese style of decorating China is most too highly colored to meet the approval of the esthetic minded.

CHINA has more people to get killed off in a war than any other nation, and don't seem to care much about the killing process either. The patriotic sentiment of the Chinese was pretty accurately expressed by the head of the oriental colony in Philadelphia, who remarked when the war situation was explained to him, "Me no care a Mellican damn."

THE sympathy of political demagogues is now in order for the Omaha strikers, who have made it necessary to call out the state troops by beating the life out of other laboring men and deifying the civil authorities. The rule of brute force would be deified by a class of political agitators if they thought it would bring loaves and fishes to their empty maws.

AN up-country contemporary says: "A little over a year ago the News and papers of its ilk were telling us that it was the Republican party that there was a question concerning the survival of!" When a newspaper press made of ordinary steel and iron prints a sentence like that without breaking, there is no reason to be surprised at the endurance manifested by political parties.

IF Grover's administration is unable to do anything else beneficial it might at least shut the gates on that class of immigration which is exported like live stock from foreign countries. The war which is being waged against anarchy in the nations of Europe will drive many of those enemies of government and humanity into this country if a rigid quarantine is not established against them.

SO FAR as the central-western states are concerned, the elements appear to be conspiring with congress to make the hard times harder. The crop failure throughout the Mississippi and Missouri valley states is the worst known in many years, and under present conditions it is certain to result in widespread destitution and suffering. It is believed that large areas of agricultural land in Kansas and Nebraska will be of necessity abandoned by their occupants.

THE Republican organs are engaged in a serio-comic effort to prove that there is bossism in the Democratic party. It is a diversion that deceives no one, for its object is too well understood. —Oakland Times.

If that is the case it is because there is nothing in the Democratic party worth bossing, for no party in this state has been boss-ridden as the Democracy has. The party which cheerfully submitted to Buckleyism for more than a decade, and is now apparently in the power of the same element, makes itself ridiculous by prating of bossism.

BRING THE MATTER HOME.

The farmer who pays the laborer whom he hires during the stress of hard times 25 or 50 per cent less than the ruling wages of former years, or who has a crew of Chinamen at work in his vineyard because there is a little more convenience or a little saving in wages, evidently does not realize the inconsistency of his position and the danger it implies to himself, when he becomes an advocate of the "sympathetic" strike and a defender of the boycott. In view of the general tendency toward organizations of all kinds, both of labor and capital, what is more natural than that the farm laborers of this country should follow the example of other classes of employees and of their employers, and form a union, the principal object of which would be to maintain a uniform and lucrative scale of wages and prevent the employment of non-union farm laborers?

The considerable number of farmers who have allowed their natural and justifiable antagonism towards monopoly, and their mistaken predeliction for a political party which apparently stands ready to espouse any cause which promises votes, to lead to their indorsement of grave wrong, has become a subject for earnest and honest consideration. No reasonable person can honestly demand something for others which he is not willing to accept himself. In what condition are the farmers of this state, for instance, to have the principles of the most liberal sort of unionism applied to their business? How much of the product of this state could go forward to market under a boycott upon that which is handled by Chinese labor or by white labor which is paid less than standard wages?

A strike of organized farm labor would be at any time a rather serious matter for the farmers of this state, and couple with that a sympathetic strike on the part of other laborers who handle their products in the course of transmission to the consumers, and the power of coercion would become simply irresistible. It is true that farmers as a class are not monopolists who oppress labor, but it is none the less true that farm laborers have serious grievances, and you do not have to go outside of this state to find many farm monopolies, the operation of which are in some respects detrimental to the public weal and oppressive of the laboring class.

A writer in a Sacramento weekly journal recently applied the philosophy of the strike and boycott to the business of the agriculturists as follows:

To whom does the income of a ranch belong if not to those who have plowed the ground, sown the seed and prepared the produce for market? Why should these land owners, these country capitalists, simply because they own a few acres of land, whether it be 5, 10, 80, 160 or more, derive the benefit while the toilers have only a bare subsistence?

* * *

As I have suggested above, why do not farm laborers form a union, demand bigger pay, fewer hours of work, steady employment and a comfortable room for sleeping?

* * *

If after the union is formed any workers are dissatisfied, let them all wait until the grain is just ready for harvesting or the fruit is ripe upon the trees, and then strike in a body; let them see that the land owner is not allowed to pick a peach or dig a potato for his family; let the horse be tied in the stable and on no account permit the owner to use him—the laborers who tied him up are of course the only ones who have the right to untie him. Let no mill turn to irrigate the crop. Let the union compel, by threats or other means, all shippers to sign an agreement to buy no fruit of any land owner who does not accede to the demands of the union. In like manner compel the citizens of the towns to buy no milk of a dairy whose cows are fed by hay grown by any rancher who stubbornly insists that his land is his own. Then shall we see how anxious these Sacramento ranchers will be that labor shall win.

Some of these applications to new conditions may seem to be exaggerations, but they are nothing more nor less than the carrying of the "sympathetic" strike and the boycott to their logical conclusion in an industry now exempt from such disturbing elements.

Opposition to monopoly is the right and the duty of those oppressed by it, but in carrying out this opposition, the fundamental principles upon which are based social order and the constitutional rights of all citizens must not be lost sight of and trampled in the dust. If, in our hate of monopoly greed, we destroy the very things which protect all people in their guaranteed rights, we will simply have unchained a destroying monster which will eventually turn and rend its liberators.

The crying need of these times is a more serious and careful regard for the underlying principles of government. The attempt to destroy abuses of power by the use of powers still more dangerous and far-reaching in their ultimate capacity for destruction is a policy against which intelligent American citizens of all classes should array themselves as against a visitation of the plague. The superstructure of government may be changed to meet changing conditions, but the foundation principles must be preserved.

THE great tunnel and canal which are to furnish drainage to the valley of Mexico is nearing completion. It is one of the most important sanitary measures ever undertaken anywhere. It is nothing less than the sewering of a country for which nature provided no outflow. The valley of Mexico, situated at an altitude of 7000 feet above the sea, is surrounded on all sides by mountains, without a pass through which the water can flow out. The canal, thirty-four miles in length, and the tunnel, six miles long, will open a passage for the outflow, and it is believed that this, one of the most beautiful and most fertile valleys in the world, will be rendered healthful and free from fevers. Mexico is making rapid advance along many lines of civilization, and this drainage of their capital city and the great valley surrounding it is one of the most important. The canal will be opened this year. It was begun 300 years ago. The cost will be $10,000,000 and 200,000 human lives.

THE Expositor continues to howl for free trade, and refuses to be comforted. The unfortunate thing over which it is shedding its scalding weep was killed by the Democratic party in the year of grace, 1894. It might find a measure of relief in chipping in to pay for the tombstone.

The subject of Fresno's federal building is again being revived.

A BAKERSFIELD man was stricken with paralysis while smoking a cigarette. The cigarette is a little thing, but it gets there just the same.

GROVER only made his recognition of the Hawaiian republic more conspicuous by waiting till the eleventh hour. He would have shown better sense by quietly accepting the inevitable at the first opportunity.

THE philosopher of the Atchison Globe says that "the average politician is faithful to his party so long as there is hope of getting an office by it." This explains the necessity for a larger number of political parties. The unsuccessful seeker after office can abandon his own party with better grace by going into a new one than by going directly over to the enemy.

THE accusation that the Democrats, when in the minority in congress, confined their activity in opposing the measures proposed by the Republicans, comes with a very bad grace from the latter. What have the Republicans in the Fifty-third congress been doing all this time?—Stockton Mail.

The Republicans enabled the house to do the little it has done by voting for the Tom Reed rule that a quorum is a quorum.

THE manager of the Traffic Association says that the money to build the San Joaquin valley road will be raised in San Francisco. When that is done the promoters of the enterprise can count certainly upon the donation of a right of way and other facilities throughout the valley. There is no use of further talk about the matter here, however, until San Francisco "jawbone" has crystalized into action.

VISALIA, is anxious to have its industrial affairs stiffened up with a starch factory. Plenty of the raw material is produced there, and Los Angeles capitalists have the enterprise under consideration. One starch factory will not make Visalia a city, but the wearing of "biled" shirts every day in the week by Uncle Dan Thomas and Major Berry would go a long way towards giving the prune center a metropolitan air.

By ignoring Thomas V. Cator's challenge to discuss political issues, M. M. Estee has shown himself to be a coward and a corporation tool that dare not meet these issues before an outraged people.—Populist Paper.

That's it, of course. If Mr. Estee does not see fit to meet a professional agitator, who fails to make the answer expected from an honest man to the repeated charge that he sold himself and the labor interested he represented in an eastern legislature, that settles it. Mr. Estee is a coward, a tool of corporations, a hireling of plutocrats, etc., etc., because he will not meet such a representative of Populism in public discussion. The ground for the charge is about as substantial as that upon which our Populist friends usually base their assertions.

AN exchange mentions the fact that the Populists want the government, which pays from 3 to 5 per cent for money, to loan it at 2 per cent. The contemporary overlooks the fact that Populist money is to be made on the plan of the modern newspaper—if they don't get enough to supply everybody with all they want in the first issue, they simply start up the press and print a second edition. It is just as easy to make plenty of fiat money as it is to print plenty of newspapers. A similar difficulty, however, is encountered in both cases. People who don't like the newspaper won't take it, and the nations of the world which have established a gold and silver basis for money won't take fiat money. If the civilized world would agree to drop gold and silver and adopt money based merely upon the ability of governments to maintain the integrity of its currency, the situation would be different, but until that is done gold and silver and currency based upon those metals must be the money of this country, and the rate of interest will be governed to some extent at least by supply and demand. The rate of interest in this country can be lowered by increasing the supply of money, and the first step in that direction should be the coinage of the silver produced in our mines, and its equal use with gold by the government for every purpose. Radical measures of retaliation should be adopted, if necessary, towards that foreign nation which stands in the way of the full and free coinage of the money of the constitution.

DISQUIETING rumors are in circulation affecting the good faith of packers pledged to the establishment of the raisin compact. During Friday and Saturday word was received by several packing firms in this city that Delafield, McGovern & Company, eastern agents of Messrs. Butler & Forsyth, had made contracts, or offered to make them, for 3-crown raisins at 3¼ cents, and 4-crown at 3½ cents. This is a price below the cost of production and preparation for market, and would mean, if true, the ruination of the growers, who are unable to stand another year of cut-throat methods and slaughtered markets. This is a matter, however, upon which it is well not to pass hasty judgment. The report is emphatically denied by Messrs. Butler and Forsyth that they have sold any raisins or quoted any prices directly or indirectly, and they express the opinion that the report is given circulation upon the eve of the fixing of prices by the Raisin Growers' and Packers' Association for the purpose of defeating the aims and purposes of that organization. This is a matter upon which positive opinion cannot be safely expressed at this time, but it should at least have the effect of serving notice upon the raisin growers that they cannot too soon perfect the organization they have under way, and through it bind the various packers and dealers by legal bonds to live up to an agreement which they all profess much anxiety to see prevail. If it should be proven that no one has yet offered to sell raisins below living prices the fact will still be evident that bonds of honor in an extensive business like that under consideration are bonds of straw, and that the sooner these bonds are fortified with certified checks the safer the interests of the raisin growers will be. Let nothing stand in the way of fixing prices and the final steps perfecting the compact at the meeting to be held this week.

The bridge across the San Joaquin above Herndon has been repaired.

A SINISTER THREAT.

The surrender of the Democratic majority in the house and the passage of the senate tariff bill should end one of the most disastrous attempts at legislation that has ever occurred in the history of the country. The threat is made, however, that the war is to go on, and that further wrangling over this question by an impotent administration is to stand in the way of legislation needful to help the country out of the slough of business paralysis into which it has been plunged by prolonged tinkering with a tariff that should not have been disturbed except to make a few modifications, the expediency of which have been demonstrated by experience.

It is so plainly evident that no good can result from a continuance of this hopeless contest by the free-trade element in congress that the political capital which they hope to make out of it will be completely obliterated by the growing anger of a people whose patience has already been put to a test beyond the power of endurance. The most palpably outrageous feature of the bill is the sugar schedule, and the President himself is on record as favoring the duty on sugar, and there is not the slightest probability that the senate can be induced to recede from a position that it has held in other particulars against a violent onslaught by the President and the dominant wing in house.

If this imbecile fight in the Democratic party over the tariff is to be carried into the next session of congress, what is to become of the financial legislation, regarding which Grover Cleveland had so much to say when he was forcing the repeal of the Sherman Act? When is silver to be restored to its rightful place as promised in the Democratic platform, if this miserable tariff farce is to continue to hold the boards indefinitely?

As to the bill which has been passed, illogical, discriminating and sectional as it is, it is far better to let it stand until a party has come into power capable of promptly disposing of its inconsistencies, rather than that this disturbance should be longer continued by a party which has fully demonstrated its incapacity.

The worst things which can be said of the bill now lacking only the President's signature to become a law, has been said by the Democratic press. It has been denounced in unmeasured terms from one end of the country to the other; but as it is evidently the best that this administration can do, certain it is that no more time should be wasted in keeping up an agitation fruitless in everything for the people but idleness and impoverishment.

IN VIEW of the fact that the most practical and certain way to settle the question of transcontinental transportation rates is to construct the Nicaragua canal, it is strange that a more determined effort is not made to bring about the consummation of that great enterprise. If a small part of the energy which has been devoted to political schemes for regulating the cost of transportation had been given to promoting the canal it is reasonable to believe that a permanent settlement of that vexed question would have been reached by this time. One of the most concise statements of the advantages to be derived from that enterprise we have ever seen appeared in a recent issue of the Oakland Times. That paper says: "The Nicaragua canal will shorten the voyage between San Francisco and New York from 15,000 miles to 4907 miles. It will place San Francisco within fifteen days steam in unbroken cargo of New York and within twenty days steam to Liverpool. It will forever solve the question of overland freights and render abortive all transcontinental railway combines. Steamship lines will ply directly between Europe and San Francisco. At once the ports of the Pacific coast will be brought in touch with the commerce of Europe and Asia. Greece, at Corinth, is cutting through a rocky point higher than the great divide in Nicaragua. The German government is quietly excavating a channel sixty-five miles in length for a ship canal. Manchester, England, in order to become a seaport, has just finished a ship canal thirty-five miles long. Egypt long since secured the Suez canal. The Nicaragua canal is of far more importance to the United States than the works mentioned are to the nations of the old world, and yet Congress has done nothing since 1825 but order surveys and investigations and pass resolutions. The apathy and indifference of Congress concerning this project contrasts strangely with the boasted progress and enterprise of the United States. The recent troubles at Hawaii and Samoa, and the present war between China and Japan furnish a powerful additional argument why the Government should provide for an early completion of the Nicaragua canal. With the isthmus cut through our fleets could rendezvous either in the Atlantic or Pacific oceans at short notice. Now we have the long voyage around the Horn to get our ships from one ocean to the other. The canal would make our shores more defensible, as well as enrich us commercially."

SOME days ago THE REPUBLICAN asked how this paper stands on the Reilly funding bill. Since then THE REPUBLICAN's position has grown so uncertain that one of its readers in Central colony asks us to tell how it stands. It's a conundrum that THE REPUBLICAN only can answer.—Expositor.

THE REPUBLICAN is emphatically opposed to the Reilly funding bill, notwithstanding the objections which can be urged against foreclosure. Postponing the day of settlement will not permit the government to regain anything, and there is a possibility that foreclosure will result beneficially in the way of regulating rates. As there is absolutely nothing to be gained by the funding bill, the experiment involved in foreclosure is worth trying. The Expositor, by the way, has not made its silence on this question any less impressive by professing to believe that THE REPUBLICAN is non-committal.

EVERY raisin grower in Fresno county who has not yet joined the association should rally to its support on Wednesday. If the objects of the meeting to be held on that day are not realized the existence of the combine and all hope for living prices this year will be imperiled. Self interest demands the support of every grower at once.

New raisins will soon be in.

THE caucus is busted and so is the country.

PEOPLE would not mind a little dictation if Grover would tell congress to quit and go home.

THE Expositor heads the acceptance of the senate tariff bill by the house "McKinley's Doom." It should have been headed, "The Death of Free Trade."

PEARS and peaches of good quality are being retailed in San Francisco by wagon loads at one and two dozen for a nickel. This is the result of the system of consigning fruit to commission men. They take everything that comes regardless of demand and the market is consequently glutted. Much better results for the producer could be had by drying or canning the fruit and holding for sale to cash buyers.

NOTICE must again be served on long-winded correspondents of this paper that their contributions are liable never to see the light of day in these columns. We have now in abeyance several more or less able effusions, which would have appeared in print before this time had they come within the limit of reasonable length. Correspondents must observe the rule of stating their ideas concisely if they expect prompt publication.

THE threat of the free traders to prolong their imbecile squabble over the tariff is not likely to amount to much. The present session of congress must soon come to an end, and before the next session the voters of this country will get their chance at the Democratic party, and if that does not result in obliterating the overwhelming majority in congress it will come so near to it that it will be rendered incapable of further harm.

THE San Jacinto Register, edited by A. G. Munn and Mrs. A. G. Munn, is the broadest-gauge paper editorially in the state—its editorials being printed in columns of double the ordinary width. The presumption is that the extra width is made necessary for the comfortable working of the team of editors. At any rate they travel successfully on that sort of broad editorial highway, and make one of the best weekly papers in the state.

THE managers of the Southern Pacific railroad have announced their determination to prevent the leaders in the railroad strike from ever securing work in the state of California, so far as in their power. It is said that the company will be sued for conspiracy should it attempt to carry out that policy toward the men.—Madera Tribune.

And it ought to be. The boycott is certainly not less objectionable as a weapon in the hands of a corporation than it is in the hands of the workingmen.

CONGRESSMAN BOWERS sees the coming cyclone and is "agin" the railroad funding bill, and is following the lead of James S. Maguire, as is also Geary. Both Geary and Bowers need watching, however; their past records on tariff robbery is sufficient cause for a weather eye.—Hanford Review.

So far as Congressman Bowers is concerned, his record in congress as a friend of the people is just as good as that of Maguire or any other man, and the insulting allusion to his principles as a protectionist comes with poor grace indeed from the indecently bigoted representative of a party which has shown neither the ability nor the honesty to carry out its pledges.

THE Wave refers to the proposition that the government take possession of the Central Pacific railroad under the mortgage due and unpaid as the confiscation of property. It is the same sort of confiscation that is witnessed daily in the foreclosure of mortgages upon debtors who are willing but unable to pay. Why the matter should be viewed in a different light when the creditor is the government and the debtor a corporation able but unwilling to pay, is hardly comprehensible. Whether it would be a good thing for the government to own and operate the property is another question. It would at least serve the purpose of an experiment to demonstrate the feasibility, or lack of it, in government ownership.

THE new tariff reduces the tax on blankets from 80 and 120 per cent down to 35 per cent. This means more comfort at less expense to the plain people of the country.—Evening Expositor.

Yea, verily—of course. It will be a great boon to the "plain people" to transfer the tariff from their bed to their table—from their blankets to their sugar. And when the farmer or mechanic has saved 25 cents on a cheap blanket or 75 cents on one of better quality, what a comfort there will be in the reflection that it was made by people who pay taxes and support industries in a foreign land, or if the saving has been made on a blanket of domestic manufacture, that the wages of the American workmen has come down to meet the closer competition of the foreigner. The mechanic will also find solid satisfaction in the thought that the general standard of wages has been lowered by the weakening of protection, and the farmer will sleep all the more soundly under his blanket which represents a 50-cent saving, as he contemplates the decreased profit for his products in the home market. The blessings of free trade are indeed many-sided and far-reaching.

AS GENERALLY predicted, the passage of the tariff bill was immediately felt in the partial breaking of the deadlock on business. From many points, embracing various industries, comes the news of renewed activity in manufacturing and trade. This cheering news, however, is accompanied by announcements that the scale of wages will be generally reduced in conformity with the changes made in the tariff, so that the fact that business will again be permitted to go forward in its accustomed channels does not signal an occasion of unmixed joy to the laboring men of this country. Many of them will, of course, rejoice in the opportunity to get work at any price after a long period of enforced idleness, but when they compare their decreased earnings with what they have received in past years, they will naturally wonder where their benefit is to come out of a reform which brought thousands of their numbers near the verge of starvation. The Democratic party has finally permitted the country to resume business, but it will yet have to answer to the workingmen whose wages are coming down in response to their advance towards free trade.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to disincorporate the town of Selma on the ground that the benefits derived are not commensurate with the expense involved. It is not likely that proposition will carry if submitted to a vote.

COREA is the party deserving sympathy in the oriental war. It stands in about the same relation to that conflict that the masses of the people did to the late strike. It is bound to get the worst of it which ever side may win.

THERE is a growing demand for the bible in Italy of late, and that country is also preparing to deport 2,000 anarchists. These fact are of interest to the United States, which can supply the bibles, but objects strenuously to taking the anarchists.

THE little King of Spain gets a salary $750,000 a year, but he does not have as much real fun as the average American boy with a rag around his stubbed toe and his back burned a beautiful brown by exposure to the sun during the swimming season.

"OUR STEVE" is the only senator west of the Rocky mountains who voted for the new Chinese treaty. He evidently did this to be in accord with the administration, and is trying to square the matter by introducing some special legislation on the subject. A better way would have been to "let well enough alone."

THE Democracy of Fresno's wayward offspring, Madera county, held their convention yesterday, and took heroic action. They did not follow the example of the Fresno Democracy, but with fortitude worthy of a better cause, they indorsed the administration of Grover Cleveland and pointed with pride to the husks and dry bones of magnificent failure. The Democratic party of Madera is evidently made of that sort of human clay which smiles at the last gasp and leaves a legacy of kind words to bestow upon the grim destroyer.

IT was a rather startling coincidence that the crisis came in tariff legislation and the proposed fight between Corbett and Jackson at exactly the same time. The latter eminent gentlemen agreed in the most hostile terms that they could not agree to fight, while the house and the senate both retired in disgust from a contest which was productive of neither profit nor glory. The country was hardly prepared for two occurrences so sensational on the same day. It mixed legislation and pugilism in the public mind in a very confusing way.

THOUSANDS of farmers in the western states who are bankrupt by repeated crop failures are said to be bending all their energies to get the means to come to California and secure irrigated lands. There will never be a better opportunity for a general movement to California than is afforded by present conditions. The depression in business has resulted in making good land cheaper that in has been for a decade, and it can be had with a perpetual water right upon terms of payment which put it within the reach of men of small means. Fresno county, with its thousands of acres of level, fertile land, and incomparable system of irrigation, presents better opportunities today to men of small means to get a foothold and lay the foundation for future competence than can be found in any other locality in the United States.

THE tendency of many people to attribute the industrial depression entirely to errors of legislation is so unwarranted that is becomes absurd when considered in the light of fact and experience. Beyond a question our financial system demands attention and regulation, but other causes have contributed largely to existing conditions. Chief among these, evidently, is the fever of speculation which has recently swept over the world, and which manifested its most violent symptoms in this country. Reaction as certainly and unavoidably follows such an unnatural and high-pressure condition in business as a calm follows the storm. Legislative wisdom may mitigate its disastrous effects but it cannot destroy them. The Los Angeles Times presents this phase of the situation very clearly when it says: "What an anomaly it seems that at this time, when there is so much destitution throughout the world, and when thousands of people are short of the necessaries of life, money should be so plentiful at the great financial centers that the owners do not know what to do with it. A dispatch from London announces that money is so abundant there that the banks have reduced their allowance on deposits to 1½ per cent, while securities of all kinds have reached phenomenal prices. There is evidently something the matter with the financial and commercial machinery of the world at present, but just what it is there are as many opinions as there are doctors. There are, no doubt, many causes which have contributed to this effect, but it is foolish to suppose, as some people persist in doing, that any one of these is the only cause. We believe, as we have stated on previous occasions, that the main reason for the present depression throughout the business world is to be found in the over-speculation of the past twenty years, based upon the general prosperity which prevailed. Communities and nations have lived ahead of their incomes and discounted the future, and the result is the same as in the case of the individuals who follow that dangerous practice. There has been over-production in manufactures; railroads have been built when there was no need for them, and all sorts of visionary schemes have been floated that were to make those who took part in them millionaires. The world has been watering its stock a little too much, that is what is the matter. We have been on a big "jamboree" and should not be surprised at the morning headache which generally follows such indulgences. The thing to do now is to look the situation squarely in the face and get down to a cash basis. A good many men who have been rated as millionaires during the past ten years would have hard work to show up $10,000 in cash just now if they were called upon suddenly. At the same time there is just as much money in the world as there ever was, there is just as much fertility in the soil, and there are just as many fish in the sea. The trouble is that we have been spending our money before we earned it, selling our crops before we harvested them, and counting upon our fish before they were caught. We have been living too fast."

A PREPOSTEROUS DEFENSE.

The esteemed evening journal concludes a long and labored article on the painful subject of the sugar duty as follows:

Viewing the sugar legislation of the last thirty years, it does not seem an opportune time for Republicans to exhibit any great amount of virtuous hilarity over the fact than the Democratic congress was not able fully to free the people from bondage to a monopoly that their party brought forth.

If that is not dodging the issue with a vengeance, what is it? The Republican party, in conformity to the principle of protection which raises the revenue of the government as nearly as possible from competitive imports and admits free of duty, or so nearly as may be possible, non-competitive imports, placed sugar upon the free list. This was done for the two-fold reason that sugar is practically a foreign product and consequently the duty is all paid by the consumer, and that the necessary protection for the small American product could be made at much less cost by the payment of a bounty sufficient to equalize the cost of production. In the face of this admitted saving to the consumer and efficient encouragement to the home industry, the Democratic party at the dictation of the sugar trust has increased the cost of that commodity annually to the American people not less than $25,000,000, which allows $12,000,000 for the bounty which has been discontinued. The claim is made that this high duty on sugar, with its uncertain and unwarranted discrimination in favor of the refiners, is made necessary for the purpose of revenue, but when it is taken into consideration that this lack of revenue is caused by wiping out the protective duty on wool and other raw materials produced in this country in competition with foreigners, the necessity for such infamous discrimination is seen at once in its true light of a preposterous fraud. Free traders may attempt to defend a tariff which puts many articles of American production on the free list and reduces many others in order to levy a high tariff on sugar, but it will have a great deal of difficulty in bringing the people to see the matter in that light.

THE souvenir number of the Sacramento Bee, descriptive of the resources of that county, is the finest production of the kind ever issued in the state without an exception. The work is all the more creditable to the Bee and that county because of the fact that all the fine engraving and other artistic work was done in Sacramento. The money which produced it did not go into the hands of an outside house and outside workmen, but every cent of it remained in circulation in the community whose liberality made it possible. The example is worthy of emulation by communities which claim to be more enterprising than that of the capital city.

SHOULD the raisin combine fail and a disastrous return to the wildcat commission system result, the growers will have nobody but themselves to blame. The packers all claim to stand ready to sign the compact and put up their certified checks when a sufficient number of growers have obligated themselves not to endanger the market by selling to outsiders. If the growers allow this opportunity to bring order and system out of chaos and demoralization to pass by, they will not only bring ruin upon themselves, but, for the time being, upon the entire industry in which they are engaged.

There will be another raisin meetin August 24th in this city.

BORN.

TURNBULL—Near Fresno, August 9, 1894, to the wife of T. Turnbull, a daughter.

HOWDEN—In Fresno, August 8, 1894, to the wife of Thomas Howden, a son.

POTTER—In Fresno, August 11, 1894, to the wife of James Potter, a son

MARRIED.

ANDERSON-COLBURN—At the home of the bride's parents in this city, August 15, 1894, A. W. Anderson and Miss Geneva Colburn, Judge W. D. Crichton officiating.

DIED.

WINKLE—At Toll House, August 11, 1894, Alva Winkle, aged 10 months.

REEVES—In Fresno, August 10, 1894, Madeline Reeves, aged 11 months.

FAIRCHILD—In Fresno, August 11, 1894, Adam Fairchild, aged 25 years and a native of Ohio.

McCANN—In Fresno, August 12, 1894, Sarah McCann, aged 75 years and a native of Kentucky.

COLQUHOUN—At 1125 P street, Fresno, Cal., August 13, 1894, M. W. Colquhoun, a native of Canada.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Arthur W Keeler to Agnes M Keeler, lots 11 and 12, blk 2, Keeler add to Fresno; $20.

Geo W Maxon to Trustees of Eshol school district, 2 acres in sw¼ of sec 32, t 16, r 22 e; $50.

Wm Lynch et ux to John D Gray, lots 121 and 122, Central California colony tract; $10.

Chas Hubbard et al to W F King, fractional sec 5, t 17, r 19; $10.

Geo Ring to Edmund B Ring, n½ of nw¼ of nw¼ of sec 12, t 14, r 18; $10.

Sarah A Dickerson et al to Edward Magee et al, lots 7 and 8, blk 3, Villa add to Fresno; $10

Wm M Coolidge et ux to Elmo Pearson, n½ of lot 52 in Kingsburg colony; $450.

Pacific Improvement Co to Lee Tat et al, lot 10, blk 38, Mendota; $150.

Arthur B Smith to J t G James, ne¼ of sec 1, t 15, r 15; $500

M Madsen et ux to H J F Jacobson, lots 5 and 6, blk 1, Yosemite addition to Fresno, also lots 7, 8 and 9, blk 47, Arlington Height tract; $10.

Annie E Hughes to Mary C Hughes, lots 1 to 8 and 29 to 31, and part of lots 1 and 32, blk 60, the e½ of ne¼ of sec 10, w½ of nw¼ of sec 11, t 14, r 20, lots 27 to 32, blk 122, Fresno; $5.

James M Baren et ux to M J Laymance, n½ of e½ of se¼ of sec 30, t 13, r 21; $10.

B F Prather et ux to Bank of Selma, ne¼ of sec 17, t 16, r 24, als lots 23 to 20, blk 11, Union add to Selma; 755.

United States to Samuel N Griffith, ne¼ of sec 7, t 10, r 21

R G Tibbetts to Geo Schwinn, lots 29 to 32, blk 78, Huron; $250.

Frank M Bollinger to Aurora A Shang, lots 13 and 14, blk C, Fisher's second add to Fresno; $10.

Lillie Mary E Bowman to Alice S Hamilton, lots 1 to 12, and 25 to 36, blk 198, Shelbyville; $20.

The 76 Land and Water Co to Alta Irrigation District, se¼ of se¼ of sec 18, fract nw¼ and e½ of nw¼ and w½ of ne¼ of sec 9, t 13, r 24; $10.

Mrs Kate Dubois to Mary M Siersdorfer, lots 47 and 48, blk 302, Shelbyville; $1.

G J Wren et al to J B Rutledge, lots 1 to 6, blk 9, Altamont add to Fresno; $100.

Mrs Jennie Watson to C P V Watson, lots 17, 18 and 19, blk 108, Sanger; $ 0.

C P V Watson to E C Southworth, lots 17, 18 and 19, blk 108, Sanger; $10 0

United States to John B Rutledge, sw¼ of sec 22, t 19, r 18.

Alonzo Driver to M Huntsman, lot 22, blk 4, Darling's add to Fresno; $50.

United States to Robt E Turner, nw¼ of sec 1, t 19, r 17

R E Turner to R E Banske, nw¼ of sec 14, t 19, r 17; $10.

OUR GREAT PATTERN OFFER

Cut Paper Patterns FREE to Every Reader of the Republican.

We have made arrangements by which we are offering free, to the readers of THE REPUBLICAN, the Demorest Cut Paper Patterns, which are worth from 20 cents to 50 cents each, thus making every copy of this paper worth from 20 cents to 50 cents. Cut out the coupon below and mail according to directions on it, and you will receive by return mail the pattern in the size chosen.

Enclose two 2-cent stamps for each pattern chosen to pay for mailing, handling, etc. Without the coupon the pattern would cost you from 20 to 50 cents.

SAVE THIS ILLUSTRATION AND DESCRIPTION TO COMPARE WITH THE PATTERN WHEN YOU RECEIVE IT.

COOL AND GRACEFUL.

627—COLEBROOK BASQUE—Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure.

This charming model is formed by the combination of the Colebrook basque and the Warburton overskirt, which may be worn over any style of gored skirt. The corsage is alike both back and front, and is slightly fulled over a fitted lining. It may be trimmed with vertical rows of insertion, braid or ribbon, and a single row finishes the bretelles and circle basque, and the collar is trimmed with two rows. This is commended for all summer fabrics, and for fancy silks. It is an equally good design for crepons and light-weight woolens. If preferred, the bretelles may be of lace or of silk in the same color as the material, or of a contrasting color.

628—WARBURTON — OVERSKIRT— Sizes Medium and Large.

This graceful design is open in front and draped alike on both sides. Any of the materials that drape gracefully can be used for it, and the edges may be simply hemmed or finished with rows of insertion, braid or passementerie. Any style of gored skirt may be used with this model, and care should be taken to make the facing for the sides and back deep enough so that the wind will not betray the unsightly "sham."

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

Republican Coupon Pattern Order,

Entitling the holder to One Demorest Pattern

Fill in below the number and size of the pattern you desire, and mail this coupon to **Demorest's,** 15 East 14th Street, New York, with four cents in stamps or pennies, to pay for mailing, handling, etc. Be sure to give your name and full address, and choose one of the sizes that is printed with each design.

NAME ....

ADDRESS...

....

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

An Idyl of Water Melons and Bees.

FIRE DEPARTMENT VOLUNTEERS

Practical Way to Help—Exclusion of Reporters From Raisin Meetings.

Two representatives of the press, B. K. T. Preston and N. L. F. Bachman, who dish up immortal truth for the evening paper, met with a mishap last evening which will render them very cautious how they advance in the future upon watermelon patches. Bachman is a native of the Sunny South, where watermelons grow thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Valombrosia; and he told Preston he could lead him to a place near town where they could get a sack of melons each, and get away easily. Preston said he was looking for just such an outing, and they started.

The sun was resting his huge disk upon the edge of the level plain, and was gilding a few vapory clouds that hung upon the horizon, and was sending his red beams athwart the landscape when the two newspaper men were seen wending their way toward a melon patch which lay beyond a row of elm trees, between clusters of oleanders and pomegranates. The perfume of the pond lily and the trailing arbutus floated out on the air of evening, when Bachman bounded over the fence and said:

"Here's the place!"

Melons lay green and glorious in the evening sunlight, and the two scribes were crossing the open space like two Colossuses of Rhodes straddling over ships; but suddenly Bachman stopped and exclaimed:

"I think I hear the the drowsy hum of innumerable bees and coo of doves 'mid immemorial elms."

"Bees be golwolloped," exclaimed Preston, as he wheeled and took to flight. "I should say you do hear bees."

They had stumbled over a hive of them and they swarmed around by millions. They mistook Bachman's pants for beetrees and began to settle in them.

"Smoke 'em out, Preston," he called, "smoke the nasty things out."

"Smoke 'em out yourself. I have all I can attend to take care of my swarm," was the reply.

Down the melon patch they went and a long line of bees followed like a tail to a comet. The two newspaper men reached town just as the sun had lifted his last touch of light from the Sierra Nevadas, and the winds were sobbing faintly with a gentle unknown woe. Each man picked out a fistfull of bee stings, but they got no melons.

* * *

The volunteer fire boys appreciate praise and glory where praise and glory are due, but when it comes to the stern realities of life they find it somewhat difficult to eat and wear praise and glory. These boys charge the town nothing for their services. They ruin their clothes in trying to save property. They are alert day and night. Times are hard and some of them get very few jobs to do, but they are faithful to their work, and when the property holder lies down to sleep he dismisses care from his mind, for he knows that if a fire break out there will be a prompt and vigorous fight till it is subdued.

Have any of the Fresno business men, those whose property is watched and saved by the help of the volunteers, ever pause to ask the question, how do the volunteers make a living?

Some of them have positions; some have not. Those who have not are the ones who should be given consideration. When there has been a fire, and a damaged building needs repairing, would it not be justice to let the volunteer firemen have a chance to earn something in making the repairs? There is work for somebody; and if they will do it as well and as cheaply as anybody else, it would seem that they should have a chance. This would be rewarding them in a measure for their work; and would be far better than the empty praise that they were prompt and efficient. There are times when praise is all right and is acceptable, but a man cannot buy a suit of clothes with praise, nor can he purchase a meal ticket with the same medium of exchange.

* * *

Censorship over the press is not fashionable in this country, and it is seldom undertaken. A certain species of censorship has been attempted in Fresno from time to time. The latest phase of it has been the efforts to keep reporters out of the raisin meetings. The fact is admitted that there may be, and often are, business matters, more or less of a public nature, which are best kept from the public for awhile. For example, if a warrant is issued for the arrest of a criminal it is better to keep the fact secret till the arrest is made, otherwise the criminal might learn of the fact and escape. But is there any reason why the public should be so religiously excluded from the raisin meetings? The business is one which concerns the public. There are few persons in the country who are not as much interested in the outcome of the proposed raisin combine as in the success of political parties. The raisin question is of vastly more importance to the people, the whole people, than any political success or defeat can be.

All over the county, and in other counties, people look to the papers to see what is being done at these raisin meetings. Formerly the reporters were admitted, and correct reports were published. But of late, for some reason which is only dimly understood, those in charge of the raisin combine have seen fit to exclude reporters from the meetings. This shuts off all chance of a full, fair and free report of the proceedings. Sometimes the reporters are told that a committee has been appointed to give out to the press such information as it is decided may be published. Any newspaper man knows that it is a hopeless case to get anything like a fair report from such a committee. In the first place the committee seldom attends to its business; but scatters out, each member going his individual way, and if the reporter gets any information he must hunt up the committee. But, in nearly all cases the committee is composed of men who have no knowledge of what is required of a newspaper report. They make a botch of it as a blacksmith would do were he appointed on a committee to balance a banker's books.

The Fresno reporters have had to put up with this sort of thing for some time. The impression which goes forth, whether correct or not, is that something is to be hid, covered up, kept back, and if the reporters are allowed to attend the meetings, they might give something away. Perhaps the quickest way to change the practice would be for the papers to make no mention at all of these meetings which concern the public, in every case where the reporters are excluded.

* * *

It has been stated that there was a purpose in the laying off of the fire engine on the west side of the track, and that Spinney was very anxious that it should be done; because he had political aspirations, and he was afraid that the crew that would be around the engine would not look with approval upon those aspirations, and in such a case as that it might be better to have the coast clear. This may be only an idea which some one has picked up, or a hasty conclusion reached without due consideration of facts, but there are some who declare it to be the truth just the same.

* * *

The announcement of the proposed changes in the dining room at the Hughes promise good things for both the pious and the worldly, and neither can complain of neglect. On Sunday evenings there will be sacred concerts, and on Friday evenings there will be music of a less sacred nature, and it will be accompanied by dancing. The feast will be remembered and the sinner will not be forgotten.

* * *

Fresno does not propose to be left when the state Democratic convention gets ready to distribute the two dozen nominations among the 200,000 who want them. Uncle Billy Hutchinson has had his eye set on the State Board of Equalization for some time, and has been laying underground wires in all directions to help him do the grand wire-pulling act when the crisis comes. He knows it is best that not too many Democrats from Fresno ask for office at the state convention; for the chances of each decrease in proportion as the number of applicants increases.

But, on top of all this, W. W. Phillips went down to San Francisco and got a boom started for himself for state treasurer. At any rate he went to the city and the announcement came at once that he was casting an eye on the treasuryship. A public office is something for the public to scramble for, and the Democrats of Fresno have never shown themselves backward in making a scramble for anything in the shape of an office. But Uncle Billy Hutchinson thinks that, since he has gone to the trouble of clearing away the brush and laying so many wires, it was scarcely right for some other Fresnoan to run in and spoil chances. If Fresno has only one candidate before the state convention he will probably receive what he asks for. If it has two or more they will probably all be left.

* * *

The Populists somehow fail to understand why Truber was not allowed to speak on politics at the West Park Farmers' Alliance. He had gone to great pains to commit to memory the figures from Rork's portable blackboard, and he wanted to say them. The refusal of the alliance to hear him had a discouraging effect almost equal to that in Reedley when Van Mater and Cureton were about to take off their coats to each other because each was jealous of the other's longwindedness.

CLEVELAND'S DUTY.

The Tariff Bill and What He Will Do With It.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Washington correspondents are intimating that the President will neither sign nor veto the tariff bill just enacted by congress, but will allow it to become a law by mere lapse of time, without action by himself. That he is in a dilemma cannot be denied. Nor can it be doubted that it will be disastrous to him and to the party which nominated him to either sign or veto this spawn of the trusts.

If he shall sign it he will come under the ban of the Chicago platform, which declares that "the Federal government has no constitutional power to impose and to collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only." If he vetoes the bill the country will be left under the McKinley tariff, which the Democratic national convention denounced as "a fraud and a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few."

Yet he must do one thing or the other, he must sign or veto, or else admit himself a coward and a criminal in neglecting a plain duty imposed upon him by the constitution, which he has sworn to "preserve, protect and defend."

The constitution of the United States says (Article 1, sec. 7) "Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated." He must sign the sugar trust bill "if he approve it." If not he must return it to the house of representatives, "with his objections," or violate the constitution.

He can physically do neither, if he so choose. If he shall not return the bill to the house, either with his signature or with his objections, it will, in ten days (Sundays excluded), "be a law in like manner as if he had signed."

What will he do with it? He certainly does not approve it, if his Wilson letters and other statements of his speak his real sentiments. In such case Andrew Jackson would not long hesitate. He would hold the bill no longer than necessary to formulate his objections.

Has Grover Cleveland the courage of his convictions? Will he carry them out regardless of the possible political effect of his act upon himself and his party? As Father Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, used to say, "nons verrons."

GEORGE A. NOURSE.

Columbia Hailed Again.

Miss Columbia, who was recently arrested for loud, unseemly and unscientific singing in the Chinese quarter of town, was yesterday hailed again by an officer of the law, who requested her to go before Recorder Clark to answer to the charge of robbery, the complaining witness being Jean Fruva, who said that she snatched $20 out of his hand and then drew a revolver on him and told him to lift. He took the door. But when he went on the stand he told a different story, and the judge could not see enough in the case to justify a conviction, and Miss Lucy Columbia was sent forth again.

Confusion of Names.

The arrest of R. A. Hamilton on the charge of practicing veterinary surgery without a license is causing another R. A. Hamilton of this city the trouble of many explanations to his friends. Robert Alexander Hamilton, the surgeon in question lives in Belmont, and, Robert Albin Hamilton lives at Arlington Heights. Their names are the same so far as their signatures are concerned; and what is more peculiar is that when they write their names the styles of penmanship are so similar that it is difficult to tell one from the other. They often receive each other's mail, and there is constant confusion of names.

Took the Pump Along.

E. C. Traves, chief engineer of the electric light company, has taken advantage of the shutting down of the incandescent system to start on a bicycle trip to Los Angeles and the southern coast. Walter Streeter went along with him. Before setting out yesterday afternoon the pair borrowed the only air pump in the possession of A. G. Banta to inflate their tires. To provide against accidents they took the pump with them, but neglected to inform Mr. Banta of the fact. As a liberal supply of wind is an indispensible adjunct of the modern bicycle business, Mr. Banta had to send out into the country and borrow a pump.

Rife Out of Danger.

George Rife, the engineer of the gas works who was badly burned in Tuesday's fire, has recovered from the nervous shock and is out of danger. He will be able to get up today, but it is feared that he may lose one of his ears, the flames having destroyed the vitality of the flesh.

POPULIST INSINCERITY.

A Correspondent's Views of Their Campaign Methods.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—It is an unusual occurance nowadays to see a Populist express himself in a public journal, but a forlorn and lonely member of a society, which will be referred to in the future as the defunct People's Party, lifts his unlearned and prejudiced voice in the support of something which has been ostracized by the thinking public. This angry Populist, full of chagrin and under another nom de plume, shows himself again by supporting such nonentities as Waite, Lewelling and Pennoyer.

It is evident from his letter that he does not know where he, or even his party, is at. The many citizens who have tasted the supposed sweets of Populist company and found them bitter, will be called to in vain by shouting the names of the ex-Populist leaders—Waite, Lewelling and Pennoyer. He who brings before the community now the political ghosts of the gubernatorial politicians who have lost prestige, sway and influence, probably never heard of the proverb they have in the city, and which cannot be applied to him: "A prudent man torseeth the straw hat with a brick in it and passeth by."

I did not write unadvisedly before as regards these men. Inasmuch as many honest Populists have repudiated Waite, Lewelling and Pennoyer, and many others of the same type of politicians, it comes with bad grace for a lone Populist to publish them as the idols of the party. Only the stereotyped Populist and certain inflammable newspapers incapable of a change of thought or the slightest innovation have the hardihood to unload them upon the people as statesmen. The honest Populist and all other men are ashamed of them. They are dark spots on the gubernatorial history of their respective states. Their inflammable and wild speeches are a disgrace to our institutions and their positions; and strangers visiting our land look askance at us for an explanation.

The best way to obtain their real status is by the opinions expressed in their own states. There is not a newspaper, however insignificant, having a claim for the public esteem which now looks upon Waite as a governor but in name only. Being led around like a little child by outside influences and busses, he is not the real executive of the state. As far as Lewelling is concerned, observant people know, and honest Populists admit, that he is a demagogue of the blackest stripe. When Lewelling and the Kansas Populists turned against equal suffrage they struck down the arm that had made them strongest in the state. It is not necessary to go further into what is now a matter of public history, and apparent to all but those who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not.

This Populist says that in considering a question, "facts, reason, common sense and logic" should be used. Nothing is more true, and it should be well that Populist speakers took the hint. If this Populist had considered "facts, reason, common sense and logic" he would not have been guilty of eulogizing an official chosen to rule alike over all classes, but who does not, and has been convicted before the bar of public opinion of being a political intriguer and a sympathizer with rebellion against the authority of the United States.

Not long since I listened to an address by a Populist candidate, that for silly gasconading and idle buncombe was worthy to be put side by side with Falstaff's best effort. Unstinted abuse of our country, indecent accusations of our officials, falsification of records and home-made statistics, all common modes of argument resorted to by the Populistic office seekers. They have very little to expect from voters who like fair play and decent treatment. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is a good maxim, but a difficult, and, it seems, an impossible rule for the Populist speakers to follow. They need reminding that abuse is not a concomitant to a poll ical canvas.

They are continually singing their own praises, and telling the wonders they would do if they became elected. But since the transpiring of certain events, these all-knowing and all-perfect political curiosities are not enjoying the full confidence of their own people even. It has just dawned upon the minds of many of their now vacillating members that they have no reason for believing in the sincerity of their leaders. This lack of confidence has been brought about by their leaders refusing to sign a petition praying that the government assume control of railroads when forfeited. It is one of the principle dogmas of Populism, and the majority of that party are certainly not to blame for objecting to the course of their political leaders. The rank and file of the old parties are joining hands to accomplish a general good, and the Populist leaders, by standing aloof from their fellow men, deserve to be censured as they are.

Many of their numbers have already awakened to the fact that it is the old tale of being deceived in the eleventh hour. When these siturians are approached for a reason for their actions, they give no satisfactory response. Some assume a studied indifference, and others give as an excuse for their failure to join in a petition with a hue denied and progressive people, that they believe the prayer of the petition will not be answered. As the result is a matter of which no one yet knows, the excuse of these Populists is illogical and foolish. If that is their game, then everybody can refuse to vote for J. L. Gilbert, their candidate for congress, for the excellent reason that if he should get there he would be ineffectual and his "prayer will not be answered." Their reason for not attempting to accomplish a public good is a pure and plain subterfuge, and like many other statements of Populist candidates catering for the public favor, will be found, upon investigation, to be a plain unvarnished evasion of the truth. In this country, unfortunately for the Populists, there is no law prohibiting men from repeatedly making fools of themselves.

JUSTIN HUGH.

Officers Installed.

Thomas P. Cosgrave, D.D.G.P., was in Fresno Monday night and installed officers of Fresno parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West.

G. T. Cearley was elected president, but was absent and will be installed later.

The officers inducted into office were Dr. A. J. Pedlar, past president; E. T. Wolcott, first vice president; G. C. Freman, second vice president; Wick W. Parsons, recording secretary; Augus Clark, financial secretary; L. O. Stephens, marshal, and W. C. Guard, trustee.

Practicing Without License.

A warrant was sworn to in Justice Crichton's court yesterday by Dr. J. Graham, veterinary surgeon, charging Dr. R. A. Hamilton and Dr F. A. Moxay with practicing the doctoring of horses without proper license to do so. The law allows veterinary surgeons to practice in the country, or in towns of less than 2000 inhabitants without a diploma, but it does not extend that privilege to towns of larger size.

Poetry All Gone.

The latest news, and in fact about the only news from the Evans-Sontag play, is that the company struck so many snags up in Oregon that all the poetry was knocked out of the combination, and Mrs. Evans and Eva are coming home no more to roam, no more to tackle drama, no more to wear the frizzled hair in battle panorama.

It is estimated that in Japan, out of a popnlation of 37,000,000 people, there are less than 10,000 paupers.

NO FAIR THIS YEAR.

THAT'S THE OUTLOOK AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The Association Is Heavily in Debt and Race Entries Cannot Be Guaranteed.

From Wednesday's Daily.

"There is very little likelihood of Fresno having a fair or race meeting this year," said John Reichman, secretary of the Fresno Fair Grounds Association, yesterday.

"Of course, I cannot speak positively, but I really cannot see how anything can be done now. It is getting late in the year to begin preparations. Last year the fair was held at the end of September, and we could hardly get ready by then if there were nothing else to be considered. But there are many things in the way. The association is not in a condition to do anything. It is badly in debt, and its property is being foreclosed on by the People's Savings Bank of San Francisco for a liability of $30,000. There are other debts which will bring the total up to $55,000.

"The directors of the association are Dr. Leach, William Helm, J. B. Campbell, F. P. Wickersham, M. L. Woy, C. A. Owen, Alexander Gordon, with myself as secretary. Last year's fair about paid expenses, and there was a whole week of races. But when it comes to a proposition for races this year some one has got to put up the money or guarantees, and that is where the trouble is. The state appropriation cannot be used for any purpose but exhibits and premiums, and without the races it wouldn't be much use holding a fair.

"So far as I can remember, the fair has been held annually since 1882, but these are hard times and I don't think there will be any this year.

"The whole matter is in the hands of a committee, who should be able to report very soon. This committee was appointed about a month ago by the directors of agricultural district No. 21, consisting of Fresno and Madera counties. These directors are Lewis Leach, William Helm, T. C. White, F. P. Wickersham and J. H. LaRue of Fresno county, and William M. Hughes, R. W. Childs and J. M. Griffin of Madera county. The committee are T. C. White, F. P. Wickersham and R. W. Childs.

"It was intended that the fair this year should be given by the agricultural district, and a meeting was held last month with this object in view."

Mr. Wickersham took the same view of the matter as Secretary Reichman. "It is impossible to say exactly," he said, "but the impression on my mind is that there will be no fair this year. There are so many things to be done and no money to do it with. Even the matter of arranging with the railroad company for transportation of horses is quite a considerable item and the times are very hard. I think you may say there will be no fair the way things look now."

THE BURNING QUESTION.

Shall Grover Be Indorsed or Ignored by California Democrats.

From the Stockton Mail.

It is sweet to see Frank J. Moffitt of the Oakland Times and John P. Irish of the San Francisco Wave hand-in-hand for an indorsement of the administration by the ensuing state convention. These eminent statesmen and philosophers have not condescended to tell us what good it would do, either in Washington or in California, although opinions in abundance are not wanting going to show the harm to the party in this state that might thus be wrought. Scores of Democrats may be found in every community who decline to subscribe to Mr. Cleveland's brand of Democracy. They do not think it is genuine. It is not the kind they were brought up on. If this is in reality the simon-pure article, then, they say, they have all their lives been deceived, and the time has come for a new departure. Mr. Cleveland is too closely allied to the money interests to suit them. In this respect he outrepublicans any Republican that ever occupied the White House. Wall street has greater influence in the treasury department of the nation than ever before. This influence is exercised necessarily against the common people, for the interests of the common people and those of Wall street are not identical; on the contrary, they are in many respects antagonistic. When Wall street has a surplus of idle capital, as at present, it naturally desires to put it out at interest to the best advantage, and the best interest investment it can find is in United States bonds, which rated as gilt-edged, and which are convertible into money again without losing any of their interest-bearing quality, through the national banks. There is reason to believe that a second issue of bonds was contemplated by Wall street and the government, and that nothing prevented the plan from being carried out except the fear of the administration that the act would arouse more popular disapproval than Mr. Cleveland cared to engender, stubborn and indifferent as he is.

A STATEMENT CRITICISED.

A Correspondent Says Facts Have Been Perverted.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I notice in this morning's issue of your paper a statement made by Justin Hugh that the Populist leaders would not sign the Examiner petition against the funding bill. Now, would that gentleman please give the names of those Populist leaders, so that every one may know who they are? I, the undersigned, did circulate a petition at my place of business, and will say that no Populist refused to sign the list, which contained 1606 names. But I can say that lots of Democrats and Republicans would or did not sign. Some of them took it under advisement, and I will do THE REPUBLICAN office justice by saying all of the members and employes did sign the list, as far as I know them. Now, Justin Hugh, give us the truth; for falsehood will gain you nothing. It will return as a boomerang. C. C. LYONS.

Fresno, August 15.

After Parkhurst's Home.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

D. W. Parkhurst, the capitalist, who failed for $350,000 recently, is now going to lose his handsome home on the corner of Channing way and Dana street, Berkeley. Parkhurst owned many acres of land in Fresno county, but he could not realize on the property, so he was forced to the wall. J. West Martin, president of the Union Savings Bank, yesterday filed a petition in court asking to be given permission to bring suit against Parkhurst to foreclose a mortgage on the latter's home, amounting to $7,800. The insolvent has been unable to pay the interest and the bank has declined to carry him any longer. Although Parkhurst failed for a large sum of money he has been living in fine style at his mansion. It is one of the handsomest homes in Berkeley, and is worth in the neighborhood of $20,000. Mr. Parkhurst has been a speculator all his life, and he expects to make a deal in the future.

After Big Game.

One evening recently Robert Hill, who lives in Eshom valley, went out hunting and succeeded in killing three bears. It was not a good day for bears, either, otherwise he might have killed several more.

PERSONAL.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mrs. B. Bryant of San Jose is in this city.

Hoyt Sherman Jr. is here from Salt Lake.

D. H Fallon of Stockton is stopping in Fresno.

J. S. Huber went to San Francisco last night.

J. O. Houser came down last night from Stockton.

R. B. Butler returned last night from San Francisco.

William Gridlin returned to San Francisco last night.

A. Monteagle left on the morning train for San Francisco.

S. M. Suligsohi of Philadelphia is one of the late arrivals.

J. S. Dore left for San Francisco on the early morning train.

Charles H. Symbery of San Francisco is registered at the Hughes.

W. H. Hodgkin took the early morning train for San Francisco.

James D. Collins came in yesterday from his home on Dry creek.

Mrs. R. M. Greenwell will leave today for a few weeks at Pine Ridge.

Miss Julia Beatty is rusticating in the mountains with her brother Ed.

Horace L. Smith is up from Hanford, and is a guest at the Hughes hotel.

C. H. Norris was up from Fowler to attend the raisin meeting yesterday.

Will Blassingame left yesterday for Berkeley, where he will enter the state university.

County Assessor William Hutchison left yesterday on the noon train for San Francisco.

A. Piper, B. Goldsmith, W. B. Freeman and W. B. May of San Francisco are in this city.

F. McRea, a Hanford raisin grower, was in Fresno yesterday in attendance at the raisin meeting.

Miss Etta Hensley of Madera county is the guest of Miss Maud Williams of this city for a few weeks.

Chairman Letcher of the Board of Supervisors returned from a visit to the mountain roads yesterday.

Dr. Davidson came home last night from the east, where he attended the bedside of his mother in her last sickness.

R. R. Murray is suffering from a pulmonary affection of a serious character, and has been advised by his physician to leave Fresno and take an ocean voyage.

Mrs. Dr. Snow, Peter and Cora Donahoo and Miss Alice Ball left yesterday for Pine Ridge, where they will spend several weeks. Mrs. R. A. Donahoo will join them in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frey are here from Traver.

Rev. Goldon of Hanford spent yesterday in Fresno.

Colonel Trevelyan returned yesterday from Santa Cruz.

N. La Fortune of Hanford was in Fresno yesterday.

Miss Fannie Stockton of San Jose is visiting in this city.

John D. Gray returned on the midnight train from the city.

A. M. Barnett is registered at the Hughes from San Francisco.

W. D. Grady has returned from a business trip to San Francisco.

Dr. E. R. Perrin went to San Francisco on the early morning train.

Harvey Gray, a raisin grower from Armona, was in Fresno yesterday.

W. L. Heise is down from San Francisco and is a guest at the Hughes.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Smith of Oakland are visiting friends in this city.

Dr. W. T. Maupin returned yesterday from a week's outing in the mountains.

Mrs. F. M. Chittenden and daughter returned yesterday from San Francisco.

Herman Nathan, a wine merchant of San Francisco, spent yesterday in Fresno.

G. F. Tinkham, a railroad man from Oakland is the guest of E. N. Brown for a few days.

Alonzo Chance and Jewitt Hudson are among the latest departures for Pine Ridge.

Charles Crowder, A. M. Simpson, C. S. Crank and W. Berry are down from the Sequoia mills.

J. R. Williams, representing Williams & Moore of Stockton, stopped off in Fresno yesterday on his way home from the south.

San Franciscans in Fresno are the following: J. P. LeCount, William Hollingsworth, John M. Lent and Joseph H. Dorety.

R. R. Brewbaker and family and R. Hestes and family of Pollasky left yesterday for the Yosemite valley, where they will spend about a month.

J. B. Clark, wife and daughter are visiting W. Whitney of Central colony. Mr. Clark is the assistant auditor of the Southern Pacific Company at San Francisco.

BING HUNG'S CASE.

The Court Takes the Matter Under Advisement.

The entire day yesterday in Judge Crichton's court was occupied in hearing testimony in the case of Bing Hung, the alleged highbinder, who is accused of trying to extort money from Chinese actors in Chinatown. The prosecution, represented by E. D. Edwards, put on evidence to show that Bing Hung has a reputation which will not stand the light of investigation. The defendant did not go on the stand in his own behalf, but, to judge from the argument of his attorney, Dante R. Prince, it will be maintained in the superior court, if the case goes there, that the actor, whom he caught by the throat and demanded money of, owed him a bill, and he took this method, a somewhat questionable one, of collecting what was due.

The defense claimed that they were handicapped in presenting their side to the best advantage, because some of their witnesses were in San Francisco.

Judge Crichton heard the evidence and reserved his decision till next Saturday.

Republican Platform Misquoted.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The California Prohibitionist professes to be laboring in the interests of morality, but it is not above resorting to deliberate misrepresentation in order to advance the cause it advocates. It persists in repeating that the Republican state platform contains a plank declaring against prohibitory laws, although it must be aware that the resolution it refers to was never adopted by the convention. It is true that the Chronicle of June 21st did print among its Associated Press dispatches a plank numbered 14, which made such a declaration as the Prohibitionist referred to, but it is also true that the Associated Press sent out a dispatch on the 22d of June explaining that its dispatch of June 21st was erroneous, and that the convention had not incorporated in the platform the anti-prohibition resolution, which was only one of many resolutions on various subjects proposed but not adopted after consideration. These facts have been stated so often that any attempt to distort them convicts the person making it of deceit.

A Demurrer Promised.

R. A. Hamilton, who was arrested on a charge of practicing veterinary surgery without a license, pleaded not guilty yesterday in Justice Crichton's court. It is understood that he will demur to the constitutionality of the act for the violation of which he was arrested.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

From Thursday's Daily.

The summer is nearly gone.

People still go to the mountains.

The prices for raisins have been fixed.

There is good news from the Monterey road.

Hard times don't make weddings scarcer.

The new water tower is nearly completed.

Many country people were in town yesterday.

Olives grow finely among the foothills of this county.

Fresno county could supply the state with vegetables.

The old tank house in the court house park has been removed.

Several vineyardists will begin picking grapes next week.

The Pine Ridge people have their frosts occasionally these nights.

A number of Fresno's boys will attend the State University this year.

It is reported that the wineries will crush more grapes than usual this year.

It is said the fish in the sloughs west of Fresno are wastefully slaughtered.

There are over 100 candidates in Fresno county. They are all hopeful.

50,000 raisin trays for sale at lowest prices. Noble Bros., 1832 Tulare street.

An electric road between Fresno and Hanford would be a great convenience.

The stock of A. Subotich, the fruit dealer who was recently declared insolvent, was sold at auction yesterday.

The news of Santo's execution was received in Fresno more than five hours before it occurred, to judge by the clock.

Superintendent Kirk will soon have ready for publication the new list of school clerks and teachers of the county. There are 115 school districts.

Mrs. J. D. Morgan, wife of the City Marshal, is nursing a badly bruised arm caused by being thrown from her buggy on to the wheel by the sudden starting of the horse.

Deputy Sheriff John Stevens has incessant trouble keeping the signs posted "keep off the grass" in the court house park. Young hoodlums cut the signs and tear them down.

A young son of E. F. Bernhard of this city was hurt by falling from an iron fence at Pacific Grove recently, where his parents are spending the summer. He was severely cut by one of the pickets.

E. J. Levy has brought suit against Jay Scott, sheriff, claiming money and damages for goods levied upon by the sheriff in the People's shoe house on I street. The amount claimed is $3573. The plaintiff is represented by H. H. Hotaling.

A correspondent suggests that in view of the possible shutting down of the incandescent electric lights within a few days, public opinion should be tested as to the advisability of a bond election for the purchase of the electric light plant by the city. He is confident that the rate to consumers could be lowered, and still leave a margin of 5 per cent to the city. It is not stated where the figures were secured to justify the conclusion.

A Speech Unspoken.

The Farmers' Alliance is a non-political organization, which fact is sometimes forgotten; and it seems that J. W. Traber, the Populist candidate for county clerk, forgot it at West Park the other night. In his speech there, as the report goes, he started off with some of the figures which he had committed to memory from Rork's portable blackboard. But before he had time to reach the middle of the stream, he was called off by being reminded that he was in a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and not a Populist gathering.

Dam Shaken.

It is said that the recent earthquake which paid Pine Ridge a visit, shook up the dam across Stephenson creek at the head of the flume till it leaks. The shock was not deemed of sufficient severity to cause any damage, but it seems that it loosened some of the joints of the dam. The damage, however, is not considered of much moment. The sediment that comes down the creek will soon insinuate itself into the crevices and make the dam as tight as ever.

Melons for the North.

N. J. Williams, San Francisco buyer for J. W. Godwin & Co., the wholesale fruiterers of Seattle, was in town yesterday contracting for carload lots of melons and table grapes to be delivered in Seattle. Five carloads of melons have already been sent to the latter town, which is the distributing point for Puget Sound.

HOBBS & PARSONS'

Weekly Review of Trade and Price Current.

Dried Fruit—Trade has been rather active; the movement today is larger than ever before for the corresponding time. Of course the future of our market lies in the eastern consumption; if supplies go into consumption freely the present market value can be maintained. It is quite noticeable that short goods are scarce, and consequently buyers have been compelled to pay the quoted prices. One month ago speculators began to sell dried peaches for August and September delivery for from 5½ to 6c, and expected to buy them in at a profit, and as the eastern market is comparatively low the first shipments fetched a better price than was expected. These prices, in a measure, have frightened the early short sellers, and they have seemingly lost no time in which to fill their orders, notwithstanding the prices that have been paid will show a loss to them. Apricots are rather neglected at quoted prices; nectarines and pears are firm and active demand.

No material change in vegetables from last week. Eggs are quite firm with many complaints of stale stock. Cheese and butter meet with fairly good sale. Poultry, abundant supply, trade inactive. Hay dull. Barley, very little inquiry. Wheat market still shows a depressed condition.

Submit the following quotations from first hands:

Dried Fruits — Apricots, standard, 6¾@7c per pound; extra choice, 7@7¾c per pound. Peaches, choice, 6¾@7c per pound; fancy, 7¾@7½c per pound. Nectarines, white, 6@6¾c per pound; yellow Boston, 5½@5¾c per pound; red, 5@5½c per pound. Dried apples, 3½@4c per pound. Pitted plums, 4@5c per pound. Prunes, 4@4½c per pound. Pears, ¾, 4@4½c; fancy sliced, 5@5½c per pound.

Green Fruits—Peaches, 40@50c per box; nectarines, 45@55c per box; Hungarian plums, 50c per box; apples, 35@40c per box; cantelopes, 40@50c per dozen; watermelons, 30@40c per dozen.

Vegetables—Tomatoes, 25@35c per box; cabbage, 1@1½c per pound.

Poultry—Hens, $3.00@3.50 per dozen; young roosters, $2.50@3.00 per dozen; broilers, $1.75@2.25 per dozen; fryers, $2.00@2.50 per dozen; turkeys, 8@9c per pound; ducks, 3.00@3.50 per dozen; eggs, 12½@15c per dozen; butter, ranch, 25@30c per roll; dairy, 35@40c per roll; cheese, 8@10c per pound.

Hay and Grain—Grain hay, loose, $6.00@8.00 per ton; baled, $8.00@10.00 per ton; alfalfa hay, loose, $5.00@6.00 per ton; baled, $7.00@8.00 per ton; wheat, 65@75c per cental; barley, $16.00@17.00 per ton.

Subject to the fluctuations of the market.

HOBBS & PARSONS,
No. 1135 I street, Fresno, Cal.
August 16, 1894.

RISKED LIFE AND LOST.

The Man Who Permitted Doctors to Bore Into His Stomach.

Ferdinand Pietrich, the man who sold himself to South American surgeons, is dead. Here is the story: Last August a man named Ohaldeston advertised in the New York papers for a man who would consent to go down to Guayaquil, Ecuador, and there submit to an experimental operation by two South American doctors. Osbaldeston acted as agent for those physicians. It was illustrative of the hard times that more than 120 answers were received.

The operation in question was simply an incision in the stomach, through which the action of the gastric juices might be observed. The cavity thus made was about the size of a hazel nut. Tubes of gold and silver were inserted, and through these the nourishment taken by the patient was forced, the digestive process being marked by the aid of an electric light. Incidental to the operation certain chemical substances were administered to the patient through the tube to ascertain positively the action of drugs in combination with each other.

Among the 120 persons who answered the advertisement was a well knit, powerful looking fellow who had been a sailor. He was about 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighed about 180 pounds, looked hard and wiry and was active as a cat. Osbaldeston decided that he would do. His name was Ferdinand Pietrich. The first week in September Pietrich sailed for Guayaquil. There for four or five weeks he remained under medical care in preparation for the ordeal, and it was the second or third week in October before the chief surgeon, Dr. Adolo Ajuico, ventured to perform the operation.

Osbaldeston has received information that the operation had been completely successful and that the patient was on the road to recovery when he took to drink. Under these conditions it became necessary to stop the treatment for a time, and in this interval Pietrich while sitting on the battlements of a fortress one morning was sunstruck and died within two hours. He was alone in the world, and it does not appear that he ever received the money for which he had risked his life or in fact anything beyond his traveling expenses.—New York Letter.

COWED BY A REDHOT IRON.

Lioness Victoria Was Thus Whipped, and Her Mate Nero Did His Tricks.

A few persons saw a thrilling exhibition at the London zoo before the regular performance began the other afternoon. Mlle. Beatrice, who was recently bitten in the face by the lion Nero, went into his cage for the first time since then. Nero was in an ugly temper, and his mate, Victoria, when the woman tamer stepped upon the steps leading into the cage, sprang against the door and remained in front of it with uplifted paw and mouth wide open.

Mlle. Beatrice tried to drive the lioness back with a whip, but Victoria bit and struck at the whip and roared with rage. A blank cartridge discharged squarely in her mouth by Mlle. Beatrice intensified the brute's rage.

Manager Francis Ferrari then brought an iron bar redhot at one end. A touch of this had the desired effect, and Victoria withdrew to the other end of the cage, and Mlle. Beatrice entered. She whipped the lioness severely. Nero roared, but he was as much in fear of the hot iron as Victoria. Half a dozen attendants covered the two lions with revolvers loaded with ball cartridges while Mlle. Beatrice made Nero go through his tricks. She omitted the kissing act, in the performance of which she was bitten three weeks ago. She will always carry the scars of that bite. Nero is 4 years old and always appears perfectly docile until his attack upon Mlle. Beatrice.—London Standard.

THE BIGGEST WHEEL.

The English Are to Build One That Will Surpass the Ferris.

English writers just now are gloating over the fact that the great wheel which is now being built at Earl's court according to the plans of Lieutenant J. W. Graydon is to be considerably larger than the Ferris wheel which was shown at the World's fair in Chicago. The British wheel will be 300 feet in diameter, whereas the Ferris wheel measured only 200 feet across. It will be able to hold 1,600 persons, and the Ferris wheel could accommodate only 1,368 at a time.

The big wheel at Earl's court is also different from the Ferris wheel in respect to the towers which support the axle on each side of the wheel. They will be over 170 feet high, and four stories will contain saloons and will be connected with outside elevators as well as staircases. The steel axle, which is seven feet in diameter, will have a passage through it.

Of course it is expected that the masses in London will avail themselves of this opportunity to enjoy a new recreation. The carriages and cars will be so arranged that each one will hold 40 persons and may be entered at eight different places. Each turn of the wheel will take about 20 minutes, and there will be five stops. The wheel will be probably in operation some time in July or August.

China's Boy Emperor In Danger.

A letter dated Peking speaks of the disquiet felt among the Chinese on account of the reported change to be made in the ruler of the empire. The letter says: "The approaching celebration of the sixtieth birthday of the empress dowager promises to be a great event. Millions are being spent in preparation, but the country can ill afford the money. There is so much feeling that the air is full of rumors that there is to be a change of emperors. The present young fellow was not the rightful heir, but was put on the throne by intrigue. Many high officials, it is said, propose, as he has no son yet, to displace him and substitute one from another branch of the same family."

"Counselor Therefore."

Sergeant Kelly, a celebrity of the Irish bar, had a remarkable habit of drawing conclusions directly at variance with his premises and was consequently nicknamed "Counselor Therefore." In court on one occasion he thus addressed the jury: "The case is so clear, gentlemen, that you cannot possibly misunderstand it, and I should pay your understandings a very poor compliment if I dwelt upon it for another minute. Therefore I shall at once proceed to explain it to you as minutely as possible."—Green Bag.

Tweed, as a cloth name, arose from a mistake. Its name was twill, but in a blotted invoice sent to a London merchant the word looked like tweed, and so it came into use.

Allison's Accomplice.

It has been ascertained that George Allison, the young

READY FOR A VERDICT

The Austin Liquor Case Speedily Disposed of.

IT WILL GO TO THE JURY TODAY

The Prosecution Calls But Three Witnesses and the Defense One. The Argument.

From Saturday's Daily.

The work of completing the jury panel in Justice [illegible]'s court for the trial of J. R. Austin on a charge of selling liquor without a license, was completed by 11:30 yesterday morning, and at the request of Mr. Hinds a recess was taken till 1:30 p. m.

In liquor cases the selection of a jury is a very delicate task, and almost as much care is exercised by counsel in selections and objections as in the case of capital crime or a felony. No exception could be taken to the jury on the ground of respectability, but critics murmured that it would be difficult to obtain a conviction where property interests and liquor owners were so well represented. The jurymen chosen were J. Q. B. Antone, M. Thompson, W. H. McKenzie, M. L. Wor, William Robinson, F. M. Chandler, Jessie Irvine, H. J. Hart, B. F. Hodges, C. S. Greenberg, R. A. Hamilton, W. N. Rohrer.

The prosecution peremptorily challenged William Helm, W. R. Thomas, A. Wilheimer, L. C. White and William Dow; the defense similarly challenged H. O. Baker, W. E. Hall, R. M. Hayne, J. H. Kelly, [illegible]. Sherwerheim, I. L. Grainger. Eight jurors were excused by the court.

Deputy Clerk Johnson of the Board of Supervisors proved the signing of the ordinance by Chairman Letcher and the passing of the ordinance by the board.

J. F. Church proved the publication of the ordinance, and Deputy Tax Collector H. A. Krohn testified that the defendant, Austin, had not paid his license tax.

For the defense, Austin took the stand in his own behalf, but all of Tupper's questions tending to show that his client did not desire to evade the law were overruled. Mr. Tupper was forced to content himself with what amounted to no defense at all, so far as evidence was concerned. The fact of the sale of the liquor without a license was admitted.

Attorney Hinds arose to make the argument for the prosecution, a task which occupied about an hour and a half. Mr. Hinds was careful to traverse every possible issue, being evidently aware of the capacity of the astute foeman with whom he had to deal. He pointed out that Mr. Tupper had really no defense except argument, and that a previous violation of the law does not excuse a subsequent offense. The defense had tried to show that the tax collector had extended certain indulgences, and not called for payment of license fees at the exact time, but this made no difference. He asked the jury not to let friendship or any other consideration weigh against their oaths as jurors. The legal issues of this liquor business have been fought out in a great many states with much bitterness of feeling, and the highest legal lights of the land have gone to the very core of the question. If the defendant was too poor to take out a license he should give up the liquor business, or wait till he was able to pay for a license. If the jury should render a verdict adverse to the defendant it would not be siding with the Prohibitionists against the saloon keepers, for in this case all that is involved is a question of law and not a question of prohibition. It had been boasted that $1700 had been raised to meet these prosecutions, but he could tell them that $17,000 and more had been expended in other states in vain attempts to establish excuses for violating the liquor laws. The supreme courts of the states which had passed on the liquor question all agreed that liquor is one of the greatest evils of the land, and the legal status of the matter has been conclusively settled.

It was now 4 o'clock, and Mr. Tupper asked the indulgence of the court and jury till this morning. He said that he had a headache and high fever, and could not do justice to his client in a speech of less than two hours. Mr. Tupper looked decidedly feverish, and the court granted his request, continuing the hearing till 9 a.m. today.

GROVER'S VOICE.

Democratic Gibes at the Great American Dictator.

From the New York Sun.

Behold
M E!
I am the
Democratic party,
With a large D.
Perhaps I'm not bigger
Than the Senate today,
But watch me grow!
Yet I'm not sawing wood either.
This is the time to talk,
And I'm doing my share;
Also a devil of a sight of thinking.
I know what I am here for,
But I don't exactly know
Where I am at:
I need a disinfectant.
And need it badly.
But I can't get an agreement in conference
As to what kind.
I think I'll have
A receiver appointed
For myself.
But who shall it be?
Perish the thought
That it be a Republican!
Tom Reed, for instance?
Great Cæsar, think of that and tumble.
I haven't flapped together for so long
That my flappers
Are rusty.
I feel that there is a
Dull thud
Waiting for me in November.
But I am trying to effect a compromise
And head it off.
The monkey and the parrot
Have got loose in me,
And you know what that means
Get onto my curves, will you?
They are numerous and oft,
And you can't miss them.
I am for free raw material,
And I ain't;
I am for the income tax,
And I ain't;
I am for the sugar trust,
And I ain't;
I am for the Chicago platform,
And I ain't;
In fact,
I am what I am,
And I can't be no ammer than I am,
Damfican!

Can You Guess?

From the Kern County Echo.

A fellow, in making a political speech in Stockton a few evenings ago, used this language:

"Now look at the country. Why, there are 9,000,000 plasters on it—a mortage for nearly every home in the country. What will save us? Only two things—more money or have our debts canceled. For my part, I am going to make a startling proposition: Let us repudiate all debts and start anew. If England objects let her take it out in objecting."

Can you guess which party he belonged to?

STOCKTON ENTERPRISE.

A Handsome Young Lady to Be Exhibited in a Coffin.

From the Stockton Mail.

It is reported that one of Stockton's undertakers intends to make a unique display at the coming fair. He proposes to have a "real nice" casket set in a conspicuous place on the main floor, resting upon a bier covered with black velvet, upon which, in silver letters, will appear an advertisement warranting the splendid fit of his wooden overcoats. The casket is to be covered with [illegible] glass, and will contain a beautiful young woman—alive. She is to be dressed in the usual habiliments, wearing a shroud which will be just low enough and charming for anything, while mosquito bar and will rest a wreath of sweet flowers. To heighten the effect electricals duplicating the comet color will be used, and the undertaker feels certain that his exhibit will be the most striking one at the fair. The young lady will occupy the coffin an hour at a time, and there will probably be two "performances" each evening during the two weeks' festivities.

PLEASED WITH FRESNO

A CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURER BUYS A RANCH.

He Has Brought His Family Along and May Make His Home Here.

From Saturday's Daily.

F. A. Cody of Meriden, Conn., is a busy man just now. He has bought the ranch formerly owned by Dr. Freeman on Elm avenue, a mile from town, and is making improvements as fast as he can.

Mr. Cody said to a reporter yesterday that he is quite pleased with Fresno, although this is the worst season of the year to live in the place. Yet he says the heat is not in any way to be compared in oppressiveness or discomforting effect to that which prevails in the land of steady habits at this time of the year. The thermometer had been ranging well up in the nineties in Meriden when he left, a month ago, and he described the heat as being of an ammoniac character; no relief, night or day. Everyone who could do so had fled to the mountains or the coast.

"I came out here," said Mr. Cody, "attracted by the glowing accounts of California circulated in the East. It is not my first visit, but I have gone the length this time of buying this place, for a winter home at all events, and settling my family on it. They will remain here till next spring, and if they like it I have little doubt that I shall make California my home permanently. One thing that I like is the fine breeze that sweeps through here of an evening. We never get anything of that kind in Connecticut. When it is hot it is stifling and sultry at the same time.

"I gave $7000 for this property, and do not think I can lose money on the speculation. It consists of about twenty acres, sixteen of which are in vines. I am just building a new windmill pump. The well is already here."

Mr. Cody says that there is no likelihood of his transferring his own business of manufacturing brass and lamp goods to this coast. "The east," said he, "is the place to manufacture. High railroad rates and high wages would kill any enterprise of the kind out here, in the face of the competition of favored manufacturing centers in the east in towns where railroad facilities are numerous and cheap, and labor is abundant at moderate wages."

In about a month Mr. Cody expects to have things straightened out at the ranch, and then he will return to Connecticut to attend to his business till next spring. The ranch will be looked after by S. W. Linea of this city, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Cody.

When asked about the state of trade and the drift of politics in Connecticut, Mr. Cody remarked that, though the state is in the doubtful list with a Democratic tendency, all the elections held this year have given such swamping Republican majorities as tell their own tales of the lessons derived from hard times. The factories are all waiting for an end of the tariff tinkering, and a Republican revival that will give confidence to capitalists. Mr. Cody says the Democrats are lying low in Connecticut now, and as for the Populists, they don't even amount to a side show. Everybody laughs at them, and compares them to the Greenbackers and other political visionaries.

THE DINUBA HOMICIDE.

Further Particulars of the Unfortunate Affair.

The Tulare Register gives a few further particulars of the homicide near Dinuba, in which La Fayette Ray and Henry Norton lost their lives. It says:

It appears that Ray was on his road to Hanford with his family and had stopped at Norton's house to have a settlement. Both parties were on the ground at the time, and when Norton declined to pay Ray declared that he would make him do it, the declaration being made in a very threatening manner, which led Norton to pull his gun and fire upon Ray, after which Norton retreated to his house, and Ray, though desperately wounded, went to his wagon, got his gun, followed Norton into his house and blew the whole top of Norton's head off. Ray then retreated toward the wagon, but fell dead in the dooryard before reaching the wagon.

Mrs. Ray was somehow shot through the leg by Norton and will be a cripple for life.

La Fayette Ray was a man 51 years old, a native of Illinois, a brother to T. J. Ray of Tule river and of Samuel Ray, whom all San Joaquin people will remember. But La Fayette Ray was a different sort of man from his brothers, in that he was quarrelsome and rather rough. He shot and wounded a woman up in the Experon Flats country some years ago and once nearly beat a harvest hand to death out in the foothill country, but he was a man of a good deal of grit, as one must be who can do what he did today after being wounded to the death. Of Norton we know nothing beyond the fact that he was a farmer and 48 years of age.

MADERA DEMOCRATS

Hold Their Convention and Indorse Cleveland.

The Madera Democrats yesterday held their county convention and nominated a full county ticket. The convention nominated those who had been successful in the primaries, except that Judge Conley was placed on the ticket for superior judge. He had not been a candidate in the primaries, but it was deemed best to have him on the ticket. He was elected when the county was formed, and there is a question whether he holds for the full time of six years, or only till the next election. Pending a decision in the matter he will run again.

The Democrats in their convention indorsed the Cleveland administration, and in that respect they differed from the Democratic convention in Fresno county. They also indorsed the proposition that the government should take the Central Pacific railroad.

"Fresno No. 1" (new brand.

The beard may be colored brown or black by Buckham's Dye.

WHITED SEPULCHERS.

WOMEN WHO ABUSE THE SALVATION ARMY'S HOSPITALITY.

The Evil Is Admitted, But What Is the Army to Do?—Pertient Suggestions.

The Salvation Army barrack room, on K street between Mariposa and Tulare, is the scene of the noblest work that men and women can devote themselves to in the world—the work of saving souls.

The captains, lieutenants, sergeants and privates of the army are no carpet soldiers. They toil at their trades, and work hardest when other men and women are taking their pleasure or their rest. No one is turned away from the door of the assembly hall because he or she has not on a wedding garment. The maimed, the halt and the blind, physically and morally, are more than welcome to enter, rest and pray. All that is asked is that visitors shall behave themselves.

It would not be surprising if an institution that has for its special object evangelistic work among the outcasts of society, should receive within its portals many who would be scarcely welcomed elsewhere. The frail sisterhood is in evidence at the Salvation Army meetings, and the officers claim with pride that not a few of the younger and less hardened members have been converted and sent to the Rescue Home in San Francisco.

But it unfortunately happens also that among those who attend the meetings quite regularly are women of maturer years who come with but one object. They would be liable to arrest for vagrancy if they plied an ignoble calling on the street, so they repair to the Salvation Army barracks to catch the eye of strangers, ranch hands and men with more money than morals. The thing is so notorious that the only wonder is that attention has not been called to it before.

An eastern preacher of the Methodist denomination once freely expressed the opinion in conference that the camp meeting rendered quite as much service to the devil as to the Lord. He referred, of course, to the evils of throwing large numbers of persons together under conditions which made control difficult and the introduction of the vicious element easy. This is just what is the matter with the Salvation Army, but what is the army to do?

Color Sergeant Hall said to a Republican reporter last night: This is a holiness meeting and is supposed to be confined to those who have found salvation, and desire to strengthen each other and exchange experiences. But on other nights I am obliged to say that women of a certain class do come in, and I am told that they come here to pick up men. Some times there are only two of them; some nights there will be more. But they behave themselves "like ladies" while they are inside. I act as door keeper and it is my duty to see that any disorderly persons are put out and kept out. If these women keep quiet during the services, what are we to do with them? Of course, if they openly made advances we should know what to do, but they do not go that far. It is supposed by everyone that they are here for a certain purpose, but our lassies go up to them and talk with them and do all they can in the world to win their souls to Christ.

The women referred to are not openly recognized inmates of disreputable houses, but pose as respectable persons. Some of them are married, and others live in the suburbs of the city, a mile or two out. But the fact is beyond question that ranchers and strangers are beguiled by these sirens at the very doors of the place devoted to the noblest work that man can perform, and the question arises whether the evil cannot be checked by a little vigilance on the part of the police outside the portals, by a timely application of the vagrancy law. The names of some of the women are known, and a policeman familiar with the seamy side of Fresno life would have no difficulty in "spotting" all the offenders

PROSPERITY.

It Reigns in the Beet Sugar District of Chino.

From the Tulare Register.

A prolonged whistle from a large new triple chime at the factory at 8 o'clock yesterday morning announced the opening of the fourth sugar manufacturing campaign with the completed and magnificent plant ready to make into fine white sugar the thousands of beets whose bright foliage paints the landscape for miles in every direction.

The roll of operatives has been made up as far as possible from residents of Chino, and operatives in the factory in previous campaigns. They took hold of the work almost as though no break had occurred, and from the first hour the slicing went on at almost the full capacity. The great masses of machinery moved along smoothly from the first, doing its work without halt or hitch.

The addition of the new boilers makes a magnificent steam plant of over 2500 H. P., supplying the necessary heat and energy throughout the entire establishment.

It is expected to run the first strike of sugar from the vacuum pans some time today, when the centrifugal machines will be started, granulating commenced, and sugar loaded on the cars and shipped. This will continue steadily, a train load a day being sent out, until probably 20,000,000 pounds of sugar shall have been shipped away, the product of the industrious little beet roots. It should be unnecessary to say that the entire product will be refined sugar, much of the additional machinery in the building having been put in for that especial purpose.

Sugar will be put on the market, as heretofore, entirely through San Francisco parties.—Chino Champion.

And the reason that Chino prospers, gentle agitator, is not because there is no monopoly there, or because our "false financial system" does not extend to that little valley also, but it is because Chino is producing something that the world wants and is willing to pay for, and not something that it is surfeited with. If our country were as hungry for wheat as it is for sugar the growing of wheat would pay as well as the growing of sugar beets, but it isn't, and that is the whole of it.

A Dime Social.

Those who attended the social given by the Young People of the Christian church at the residence of W. A. Linforth last night spent a very enjoyable evening. A dime was all that was asked, and it was returned in plenty. The assemblage was very socially inclined in general. The evening was agreeably passed in conversation and the usual accompaniments of a lawn social.

He Was Excited.

During the fire in Hanford a few days ago a man, who was in an upper story, became excited and began throwing things down stairs. Among other things of value, he threw his baby down. Fortunately, the little one received no injury in the fall.

While J. C. Shepherd's little daughter was playing about the house yesterday, she accidentally fell and sustained a fracture of both bones of the right arm below the elbow.

THICKER THAN WATER.

Brothers Meet After a Separation of Twenty Years.

Captain N. L. Allen, the real estate agent on J street near the Grand Central hotel, was sitting at the receipt of custom, like Matthew of old, on Thursday evening when a man somewhat bowed in years, whose face seemed familiar to him, stepped quietly into the office and held out his hand.

It was Captain Allen's brother John, whom he had not seen for twenty years. Of the extra hand-shaking that ensued, the many endearing recollections of their boyhoods' days, in the long ago, that were suddenly freshened up and revived, it is needless to speak. Captain Allen held quite a little reception in his sanctum yesterday and many came in to give John a hearty welcome to Fresno.

The visitor has been living in Roseburg, Or., and is a painter by occupation. He has a wife and two children up there, and says times are pretty dull and all the money is in the banks. The brothers have corresponded occasionally, but this is their first meeting within the time stated. John Allen will stay here two or three weeks. Blood is thicker than water.

THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

SUPERINTENDENT THOMAS J. KIRK'S REPORT.

Excellent Conditions Shown—Statistics for the Year Just Closed.

From Saturday's Daily.

County Superintendent of Schools Thomas J. Kirk has compiled his report for the school year just closed. This will be sent to State Superintendent Anderson. The report shows well for the schools of Fresno county. Their condition is excellent; their attendance good; their work well done. The standard is gradually rising, and every year sees the schools on a plane higher than the year before.

The following statistics are taken from Superintendent's Kirk's report:

Fresno county has 178 teachers, of whom 52 are men and 126 are women.

The number of school houses is 120, of which 115 are built of wood and the others of brick.

The Superintendent appointed 65 trustees.

The school tax rate was 17 cents on $100.

One school district lapsed for want of attendance. It was at Hill's valley.

There are three high schools in the county—Fresno, Selma and Washington colony. They had nine-month sessions.

The increase in the average attendance since last year, not counting the schools cut off with Madera county, has been 479. The total enrolment of the county is now 6424. With the 26 schools now in Madera, the enrollment of the entire county last year was 7444.

At the Washington Union high school there is 1 teacher. There are 12 boys enrolled and 17 girls. Average daily attendance, 20. Expenses, $1358.29.

In the Fresno high school there were 5 teachers, two men and 3 women. There were 41 boys enrolled and 65 girls; number of graduates, 23; average daily attendance, 92. Expenses of the high school, as reported by the city board of education, $3864 70. This includes the principal's salary.

The Selma union high school employs 3 teachers. Pupils enrolled, boys, 16; girls, 15. Average daily attendance, 27. This year there were 11 graduates. Expenses for the year, $2507 31.

Number of school rooms in the county, 172. Of these 56 are grammar grade, and 114 primary. Number of boys enrolled, 3318; girls, 3106. Average daily attendance 4414. Number of children of school age in the county, 7375. Number of school seats, 6091. Number of school districts, 111. Formed during the year, 4. Schools that report having ample accommodations, 100; insufficient accommodations, 11. Number reporting having sufficient grounds, 87 insufficient, 24. At 64 schools the grounds are improved, while 47 are without improvement. Well supplied with furniture, 95; middling, 6; poorly, 5. School visits made by superintendent, 178; by school trustees, 508; by other visitors, 4218. Pupils enrolled in grammar grades, 1106; in primary, 5318. Average number of months school has been maintained throughout the county, 7.5; length of time the same teachers have taught in the schools, 11.3 months; grade of teachers' certificates, primary 46, life diplomas 17, grammar 109; all the schools have used the state series of books. Teachers who attended the county institute, 168; average salary to male teachers, $75.90; to female teachers, $69.36; to male teachers in high schools, $126.50; to female, $107; teachers who are graduates from California State Normal schools, 42. Thirty-three hold California state educational diplomas. Fresno high school certificates are held by twelve teachers.

In twenty-seven school districts school was held more than six and less than eight months; eight months or over, 84; nine months, 4—Fresno city, Selma, Kroeger and Magnolia.

Received from state apportionment, $57,067.25; from county taxes, as apportioned by county superintendent, $38,578.01; amount received from city and district special taxes, $20,786.18. Of this, $15,495.04 belongs to the city. Amount received from subscriptions, donations, tuitions, etc., $317.28. Received from sale of bonds, $81,000. This includes the $75,000 voted for the Fresno high school. Balance in favor of all the schools of the county, July 1, 1893, $14,604.76. Total amount received from all sources, $232,153.48.

The amount paid for salaries of teachers outside of the high school was $102,172.43. Paid to the teachers of the three high schools, $7614.90. Amount paid for fuel, repairs, rents and contingent expenses, $20,721.24. This includes the high schools. Sites, buildings and furniture, $14,920.52. Paid for library books, $2526.58; school apparatus, $350.87. Total current expenses, $148,306.59. This leaves a balance on hand of $83,846.89. The bulk of this is the $75,000 voted for the Fresno high school.

A MISSING SHEEPMAN.

Jim Grace Goes Hunting and Fails to Return.

From the Madera Mercury.

Pat Grace received a telephone message this morning which stated that his presence was needed in the mountains to make a search for his brother Jim, who has been missing from camp since last Sunday.

Jim Grace has been camped on Granite creek with John Sutherland's sheep, and last Sunday afternoon took a gun and left camp, telling the herder that he was going for a few hours' hunt. He did not return that night, and as he had taken no provisions or blankets the herder became alarmed and had a search made, but no trace of the missing man could be found. Other parties started out with like results.

Grace's camp was in the Yosemite park, and it is likely that the soldiers may have taken him to headquarters at Big Tree station for trespassing. His friends are willing to believe that such is the case, for if it is not so some accident must surely have befallen him, for he is thoroughly acquainted with the mountains and could not be lost for such a length of time.

Pat Grace left this afternoon for the mountains to join in the hunt for his missing brother.

ANOTHER HUNG JURY

Saloon Keeper Austin Is Feeling Good.

W. D. TUPPER'S ELOQUENT PLEA

The Forests Would Bow And the Mountains Weep If Austin Was Convicted.

From Sunday's Daily.

The first of the prosecutions against liquor dealers for failing to obtain a license has resulted, according to general expection, in a judicial failure. J. R. Austin was the defendant, and yesterday the jury disagreed, nine voting for acquittal and three for conviction. Attorney Tupper displayed his usual rhetorical skill, and while the case made out by Mr. Hinds was apparently as clear as anything in the world, the jury failed to see it that way, and another defeat was scored against the county.

When the court reconvened at 9 a.m. Mr. Tupper looked decidedly better than on the previous evening, and went into the argument for the defense with great spirit. He spoke for an hour and a half, but the time did not hang heavily even with the listeners who most disagreed with the speaker.

Mr. Tupper began by claiming that if his client had failed to obtain a license at the proper time he had done no more than hundreds of others. In the city of Fresno the Board of Trustees prescribe that the license tax shall be paid in advance, but you cannot find a man in Fresno city who pays his year's license tax when it is due. Lots of them wait six months before they pay, and every one of them is the same kind of criminal as this defendant.

This case would not have arisen if a contest had not occurred between the supervisors and the saloon men as to closing on Sundays and certain hours at night. On that issue the saloon men are ready to meet the proposition, but for some reason no effort is made to enforce it. A few months ago a man was proceeded against for selling liquor on Sunday and a penalty of $100 was adjudged against him by the board of supervisors. He (Tupper) had asked that this be done and that suit be brought to recover the penalty in a civil action, which would enable every constitutional question to be determined. But this was not done. That same day the same men who had instigated the other prosecution went off and with the aid of a spy laid an information against Barnum for selling without a license. He was brought before a jury of twelve American citizens in this court, and they had the manhood to say, "This thing don't go in Fresno City."

The supervisors must have realized that the ordinance was defective from the fact that they have adopted a new one. The present proceeding was not under ordinance 52, for failing to close on Sundays and after midnight, nor under ordinance 56, the newly amended liquor law, but it is a shameful, miserable, dirty prosecution against Austin because he did not have the money to pay his last quarter's license. That is all. The lottery swindles, the faro dealers, and the thousand and one houses of ill fame are not noticed at all, while this man, who pays six different taxes, state and county, internal revenue, county license, city license and city taxes, and who has been an honorable resident of the city for thirteen years, is to be dragged up as a criminal to satisfy the dirty, devilish, malicious spirit that is back of the prosecution.

After disclaiming any insinuation against Mr. Hinds, whom he asserted to be an honorable gentleman, simply carrying out a professional duty, Mr. Tupper asked the jury what would be the result if they should find Austin guilty. He might be fined $300, with the alternative of 150 days in jail, or $100, which would put him in jail for fifty days. But would that relieve him of the $75 due for license? It would not. If Austin were convicted he would have a perfect right to go to the records and sweat out complaints against hundreds of reputable citizens who might happen to be in arrears with their license fees at the moment, and if Austin was to be made a criminal, all these men would be put in the same category.

Mr. Tupper began to wax eloquent and the influence of his recent mountain trip made itself apparent. He told the jury that if they should convict this man Austin, "the forests that rival in their splendor the cedars of Lebanon would bow, and tears would flow down the mountain sides like strips of sunshine."

He reminded the jury of the counsel of Polonius to Laertes: "To thine own self be true; as follows night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." The jury ought not to be slaves of sentiment or swayed by any wind and wave of public opinion, but keep in the middle of the road and remember that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

When Mr. Hinds rose to reply he had a caustic smile on his lips, moved perhaps by a sly dig which Tupper had given him in regard to his old friend Chris Evans, and a regret that the present case offered Mr. Hinds no opportunity for the display of those flights of fancy he had indulged in at the trial of the bandit. Hinds gave it all back to Tupper in a style keenly relished by the court and the audience, though the jury still seemed to be laboring under the influence of Tupper's mind picture of the bowed forests and the weeping mountains.

After drily remarking that there had been no defense attempted, Mr. Hinds took a turn himself. Said he:

"All manner of pretty things can be said. No one likes to indulge in flights of rhetoric more than I do. I know not whether in defending my old friend, Chris Evans, I mentioned the "giganteo" of Fresno's forests or asked the mountains to weep. I might have risen to the foothills or the Toll House, but not to the forests and mountains that have looked down on our friend Tupper during his vacation while we have been sweltering here in town."

Mr. Hinds continued that it is a constant complaint that the men who violate the laws are foreigners, but how is that to be wondered at if American courts are corrupted by Americans, if legislators sit in the halls of congress with corruptly acquired gold in their pockets. In these times above all others it behooves Americans to uphold the law and set an example to others.

"The issues in this case are as simple as the proposition that two and two make four. If the jury rule that poverty can be pleaded for failure to pay a liquor license the county will soon be full of men claiming a similar exemption."

The court read some instructions to the jury, offered on behalf of the people and of the defendant. The jury then retired and after an absence of a little over two hours returned with a statement that they could not agree and "were not likely to do so." They were discharged accordingly.

Mr. Hinds stated to a reporter after the trial that no time would be lost in presenting another case within a few days. An effort will be made to obtain a hearing on Wednesday, and the battle over a jury trial will probably be fought over again on new lines.

Mr. Tupper left for San Francisco by the midday flyer, so that his views could not be obtained. It is understood that the disagreement of the jury was wired to him at once.

It is stated that the three jurors who voted for conviction were R. A. Hamilton, H. J. Hart and H. P. Hedges.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS.

The County Health Officer's Report for July.

County Health Officer Hopkins filed his report for the month of July with the County Recorder yesterday.

During July there were 24 births, of which 6 were male and 18 female.

Thirty deaths are recorded for the same month. Seventeen of them were male and 13 female. Ten were foreigners.

The causes attributed are as follows: Old age, inflammation of bowels, heart disease, 2, cholera morbus, accidental drowning, 5, chronic alcoholism, pneumonia, cholera infantum, gunshot wound, gastro enteritis, consumption 2, accidental, inflammatory diarrhea, paralysis of muscles of respiration, thrombosis, imperfect development, perityphlitis, abscess, tubercular meningitis, debility, traumatism, bronchitis, uræmic poison.

During the previous month there were 31 deaths and 25 births.

PERSONALS.

From Saturday's Daily.

S. D. Cooper is in Fresno from Portland.

John A. Avis is down from Sacramento.

Henry Jacobs of San Francisco is in Fresno.

J. O. Harris of Biggs is sojourning in Fresno.

W. Walton has returned from Los Angeles.

W. B. Good of Selma was in Fresno yesterday.

E. L. Conger of Pasadena is in the raisin city.

W. W. Phillips returned from Stockton last evening.

F. H. Ransom of Sanger is registered at the Hughes.

W. Lowery came over last evening from Carruthers.

W. D. Johnson registers at the Hughes from Los Angeles.

Dr. Trowbridge of Fowler was in Fresno last night.

F. D. Rosendahl of Kingsburg was in Fresno yesterday.

A. A. Smith was here from Kingsburg last evening.

F. M. Pease was among the Selmaites in Fresno yesterday.

George E. Church made a flying trip to Madera yesterday.

R. C. Jay is over from Madera, registered at the Hughes.

Robert E. L. Good of Tarpey was on the streets last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Barker of Visalia are visiting in this city.

A Kutner left for San Francisco on the early morning train.

Col. William Forsyth returned from San Francisco last night.

H. Levy returned yesterday from a business trip to Hanford.

Dr. Phillips and wife of Kingsburg spent yesterday in Fresno.

B. H. Martin came down from Modesto on the midnight train.

O. Nicholson, a resident of Sumner, spent yesterday in this city.

James M. Burnett was among last night's arrivals from Madera.

D. Foley came up from Tulare yesterday and spent the day in this city.

George E. Allen is here from Auburn and is stopping at the Hughes hotel.

Mrs. Henry Laurence left town yesterday on a visit to her sister in Merced.

W. T. Solomon of New York is attending to matters of business in this city.

Mrs. Williams Collins returned yesterday from an extended visit to Los Angeles.

N. L. F. Bachman went over to Madera yesterday to attend to matters of politics.

Captain Reilly and Lieutenant Weir of the Salvation Army have returned from Visalia.

A. P. Bleckler and family leave today for Trimmer Springs, where they will remain some time.

Ex-State Controller Dunn went through on the north-bound overland yesterday morning.

M. F. Tarpey is here from Alameda looking after his vineyard, seven miles northeast from Fresno.

Taylor Albin, who has been confined to his bed for the past few weeks with inflammatory rheumatism, was able to be out yesterday.

A. W. Razey and family, accompanied by Miss Margaret Flood, left yesterday for the coast. They went overland and will be gone several weeks.

The San Francisco people in Fresno are D. W. Quaddy, J. H. Anthony, T. C. Shultz, Joseph Fisher, C. B. Ryer, J. F. Schlingman, Willis E. Fry and C. W. Baird.

Charles Millahn, Kohler & Frohling's local manager, returned yesterday after several months' absence in Germany, where he was visiting his old home.

John L. Ashley has returned from Sawyer's Bar, Siskiyou county, where he has been superintending the Red Blanket mine, temporarily closed as the result of the strike.

Mrs. A. O. Britan and child, accompanied by her sister, Miss Standiford, will leave today for Snelling, where they will join an excursion party for Mariposa. They will return in about one month.

SAN JOAQUIN ROAD.

The Traffic Association Determines to Ask Subscriptions.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

The Traffic Association has decided by resolution to undertake to build the San Francisco, Stockton & San Joaquin Valley railroad. Traffic Manager J. S. Leeds has also been instructed to prepare the papers for getting subscriptions. When this is done the association will meet and start the machinery in motion.

Mr. Leeds says that the company will not be incorporated until enough money has been subscribed to insure the construction of the road. The outlook he considers good, and he says that San Francisco will do all that is necessary. Assurances of help have also been received from the interior. One of these comes in the shape of resolutions adopted by the Visalia board of trade, and a letter in which it is stated that the town will do still more. These resolutions guarantee to the new line the right of way for five miles on each side of the town, the grading of the road for that distance free of charge, and grounds for a depot and also for workshops, should it be determined to build them at that point.

A RAISIN RUMOR.

A Claim That an Effort is Being Made to Defeat the Combine.

A rumor gained circulation yesterday that the raisin packing firm of Butler & Forsyth had offered raisins in the eastern market at prices lower than those which will be agreed upon at the meeting next Wednesday. Colonel Forsyth emphatically denies that there is any ground for the rumor, and says that his firm has set no price on raisins, nor offered to sell at any named price.

The report came from the east by telegraph to three or four raisin packing firms in Fresno.

The stealing of melons in West Park colony has been conducted in a systematic way the last week, one gang of marauders even going so far as to load up a wagon with them and drive off without consulting the owner in any way. The guilty persons are said to be quite well known.

TREES AND CLIMATE

Effects of the Destruction of Our Forests.

MORE TREES SHOULD BE PLANTED

Rivers Dry Up and Malaria Prevails Where Forests Disappear—Some Suggestive Statistics.

While on a general inspection it would seem that the extensive forest region on the eastern border of Fresno county may not show appreciable signs of the ravages of the axe and forest fires for a long term of years to come, yet those who are prepared, by residence in other countries which have been denuded of forests, to form an opinion of the effects, can fortify that opinion with some very startling statistics.

To begin with, the last government figures on the products of the forest show that the economic value of those products is nearly double that of wheat, more than ten times that of gold and silver, and forty times that of iron ore. In 1886 the forests of the United States were estimated to return no less than $800,000,000, against $474,000,000 for wheat and $74,000,000 for gold and silver. The products of the forests enter into the life of every one. Varnish, rubber, gums, resins, tan bark, cork, tool handles, dye stuffs, wagons, railroad ties and cars, fences, telegraph poles, furniture, wharves, ships, boats, frame houses, all are drafts drawn on the forest. The match industry alone has swept enormous areas clear of trees in Michigan, and palpably changed the climate in that and other states.

If for every tree that is felled a sapling was planted, it would still tax the most bountiful resources of nature to replace what had been taken away; but when it is considered that the lumberman actually wastes more than he uses, it is not surprising that the recorded observations of intelligent men agree that the consumption and destruction of our forests now so far outruns their reproductive capacity, that at the present rate a very few decades or even years will see the forests actually wiped out.

The evils produced by the destruction of forests are many and immediate. The Roman campagna in the palmy days of the Roman empire, and even down to medieval times, was covered with woods and groves, and gave birth to one of the finest and hardiest races the world has ever seen. In modern times the campagna is one of the most pestilential regions of Europe. A deadly type of malarial fever runs riot in it, and it is death to sleep in the Pontine marshes at night. The cause is universally admitted to be the destruction of the forests. As a clear demonstration of the fact a number of trees have been experimentally planted on a peculiarly miasmatic section near Civita Vecchia. As soon as the trees attained even a moderate growth, laborers were enabled to stay there with impunity during the day, and still more recently they have been enabled to build houses and sleep in the district. In another section of the campagna the priest of the grand church of St. Paul planted trees and the deadly malarial fevers immediately disappeared.

The record is precisely similar in some of the Western states along the line of the Mississippi. The first settlers did not know what malaria was until the forests were cleared, and then the scourge developed. It is the same thing with the Black Forest of Germany, in which—since the clearing of the timber on an extensive scale—both malaria and consumption have been extensively prevalent. Consumption, by the way, is almost unknown in pine forest regions, and the sections in which these pines have been spared are favorite health resorts for those suffering from the malady.

But the commercial evils caused by the destruction of forests are quite as potent and demonstrable as those which affect the health of community. The snows of the Sierra, by their melting, supply a considerable portion of the water in the streams, but the destruction of the forests turns a blessing into a curse. Below the snow line the rainy timber belt begins. Trees offer innumerable obstacles to the running off of rain. Their foliage not only condenses the general moisture, but it obstructs the force of the rainfall, and when this reaches the ground it is impeded by the fallen twigs and leaves, and the "humus" or vegetable soil holds this moisture like a sponge. The roots form channels into the lower soil so that the water flows out slowly and seasonably, instead of gullying out the land and rushing in unprofitable torrents to the sea. To sum up the situation the outflow of water from a wooded watershed is gradual and perennial; from a watershed denuded of trees it is torrential, destructive and wasteful. Precisely as the slopes are stripped of timber, the streams below are either raging torrents, bank full, or dry during a great part of the year. The forests act as natural reservoirs. The evidence of this is very clear in the Santa Clara, San Gabriel, Tejunga and other rivers of Southern California, in which floods are frequent, while the bed is dry at seasons when even in mission times these streams were perennially flowing with clear water.

Even if there were no other argument, the irrigation question has its clear claim to consideration. Water is vitally essential and a price is set on its use. The value, according to inexorable logic, must increase with the population, so that it is essential in the highest degree that the present capacity of the mountain water-sheds be preserved, and sufficient at least of the forests maintained to retard the melting snow and the delivery of rainfall, so that the springs and streams shall be maintained without torrents being formed.

The argument for the preservation, or at all events conservative handling of the pine and redwood forests of Fresno county, is the more urgently called for, because the rapid exhaustion of forests in the United States indicates clearly that there will soon be a raid on the lumber forests of California, far in excess of anything now existing or even dreamed of. It is no exaggeration to say that if this era of destruction were inaugurated, the very existence of Fresno as a healthful, populous city might be threatened, and the surrounding country become as did the Roman Campagna.

A Stag Affair.

Messrs. O. Smith and W. H. Braden entertained a number of their friends last Friday evening at their bachelor quarters at the corner of O and Inyo streets.

They spared no pains to make the evening memorable and their attempts were not in vain. A colored quartet was in attendance and rendered a number of choice melodies. But stag dancing was the feature of the evening and was hugely enjoyed. The merry party consisted of Jules Caro, L. Heringhi, S. Solomon, W. M. Purcell, representative of Williams, Hoyt & Co., Rochester, N. Y., H. H. Hotaling, I. G. Levy, C. L. Wolters, W. Cowrey, J. Lightstone, F. J. Kohler, B. Cohen, Louis Norman, O. Smith, W. H. Braden.

The young people of the Congregational church gave George Freeman a very pleasant surprise at his home on Elm avenue last night. They proceeded to the place in a hay rack and the ride in the moonlight was greatly enjoyed. Games, music and refreshments made the evening pass pleasantly.

THE QUESTION DEBATED.

Democrat and Populist Discuss the Initiative an Referendum.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The West Park school was filled to overflowing last evening with a wide awake audience, that assembled in the interest of the Farmers' Alliance. A. B. Jordan, president of the neighborhood sub-Alliance, spoke a pleasant welcome to the large company, and frankly declared that he had a pill to administer in the shape of a sober presentation of a weighty subject, though it was generally coated with sugar, by the lighter entertainment provided and the ice-cream, etc., to follow.

"We have convened," he said, "as friends of the Farmers' Alliance, whose members belong to many political parties, but are wholly independent of them, as Alliance men. This is not a candidates' meeting, but one to further the interests of the farmers."

He explained clearly how the farmer's organization kept him away from the haunts of the politicians, who made the laws in their own interests and to the injury of the farmers, who are ignorant of the things they need for protection and prosperity. The Alliance is an educational agency. It teaches three things—knowledge, action, union.

The particular subject chosen for the evening's disc

WEST PARK HAPPENINGS.

Meeting of the Farmers' Alliance. Other Items.

It was a happy party that went to the San Joaquin river last Saturday. They went prepared for a good time and they had it to the fullest extent fishing and bathing. The following persons were in the party: Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Dring, Mr. and Mrs. Winters, Misses Lilian Adams and Ethel Irwin; Messrs. George and William McNeil.

H. M. Burleigh and party have gone to Pine Ridge for a few weeks.

H. W. Staub and family, who have been at Santa Cruz for some time, returned a few days ago much benefited by the trip.

A party composed of the following persons has gone to the mountains for the remainder of the summer: Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Vource, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vource, Mrs. George W. Fuller and Mrs. Andrews.

Fred Burleigh and party left a few days ago for Yosemite valley, where they will spend a few weeks.

Last Monday evening a few of the immediate friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs Rhea met at their home for the purpose of bidding good bye to Miss Alice Currier, who has been stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Rhea for some time past. After a pleasant evening had been spent the guests departed, wishing the young lady a safe and pleasant journey to her home in the east.

The West Park Haymakers have arranged for another social, and invitations will soon be issued.

Peter Elliott has commenced the erection of a neat house on his lot.

The meeting of the West Park Farmers' Alliance Friday evening, was an occasion long to be remembered by all who were present. The attendance was one of the largest ever seen in West Park. The chairman, Mr. Jordan, opened the meeting by a short address and then introduced George E. Church, who made an excellent speech, followed by John Traber, the Populist nominee for county clerk, who spoke for some time. The speaking was pleasantly interspersed by singing and recitations by some of the numerous ladies present. After the close of the meeting all partook of a bountiful supply of ice cream and cake, furnished by the ladies. A large number then adjourned to the other part of the house, where dancing was indulged in till a late hour. The happy crowd broke up, well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

RAMBLER.

West Park, August 11, 1894.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

A Young Man Expires in the Southern Pacific Co.'s Waiting Room.

Adam Fairchild, a young man 26 years of age, suddenly died last night in the waiting room of the Southern Pacific company while awaiting the arrival of the train to go to San Francisco.

He had been in Fresno but two weeks, coming here from Dayton, O., where his parents reside. He was employed as assistant book keeper by the Fresno Fruit Packing Company.

Heart failure is attributed as the cause of his sudden death. He was afflicted with consumption, but he made no complaint of it until yesterday noon, when he said that his strength was failing him. He did not return to work, but stayed at his room in the Pleasanton hotel. A physician was called, but he said that the case was hopeless, and advised that the young man be sent to the home of his aunt in San Francisco, where he would receive better attention.

Preparations were made to take the early morning train, and at about 11 o'clock A. H. Rae-Brown and T. S. Miller took him over in a buggy. They assisted him to the waiting room, and thinking he would be more comfortable, laid him on the bench.

Mr. Rae-Brown stepped up to the window to purchase his ticket, and in the meantime the unfortunate man had given a few short gasps and expired. The coroner was immediately notified, and took charge of the remains.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

A Great Republican Rally Last Night at Selma.

According to announcement there was a grand Republican rally last night at Selma. It was the formal opening of the campaign there; and if the opening is any criterion by which to foretell its close, the campaign will end in a blaze of glory and shouts of victory.

Among those who went down from Fresno were George Hoxie, nominee for surveyor; Judge Webb and Stanton L. Carter, the two nominees for superior judge; Truman Hart, nominee for county clerk; W. W Machen, nominee for recorder; Jay Scott, nominee for sheriff; Dr. A. J. Pedlar, nominee for the state senate; Dr. A. G. Beardorff, chairman of the county Republican central committee, and others.

The speakers of the evening were Judge Webb, Stanton L. Carter and Dr. Pedlar. The opera house was crowded and the greatest interest was shown, and it was seen that finer enthusiasm never existed anywhere. After the speeches a club was organized, and the good work in Selma was started off in excellent style.

SHEEPHERDERS DROWNED.

Caught in a Cloudburst Among the High Sierras.

The Sanger Herald has a story which has been a long time coming to the ear of the public. The circumstances may be something of an excuse for so important a matter being kept so quiet. The Herald says:

William McHaley, who recently returned from a trip to the high mountains east of this place, reports that two French sheepherders were drowned by a sudden cloudburst, which poured forth a deluge of water and swept everything before it. The accident occurred on the north fork of Kings river, in June last, and was witnessed by another Frenchman, who shortly afterward recovered the bodies of the two men that had been swept down the gulch and buried them. It seems strange that any one would assume such a grave responsibility, and officiate as coroner and undertaker in a case of sudden and violent death. The Frenchmen informed several persons of the occurrence, and it is generally believed that his story is true.

Their Wages During the Strike.

There is some uneasiness among railroad men as to the manner in which the Southern Pacific Company will deal with the sixteen days of enforced idleness entailed by the late strike. Some of the men remained faithful to the company throughout, but were unable to work on account of the trains, both freight and passenger, being annulled. The wages for June were paid a few days ago and the trouble, if any, will not arise till the first week in September, when the pay car will be around again with the wages for July, the company always retaining a month's pay against the men. The latter consider that they ought not to be called on to suffer for circumstances over which no control, but there seems to be an idea that their case will be squarely dealt with.

The Monterey Road.

The Salinas Index says that the present rate of building will bring the Monterey and Fresno railroad into Salinas not later than the last of October. The rights of way between that town and Hollister are being secured, and everything is progressing in a manner highly encouraging.

PERSONAL.

From Sunday's Daily.

Harry Price is up from Hanford.

W. F. Loux of Philadelphia is in the city.

T. L. Watson is here from Bakersfield.

J. Keith was up from Selma last night.

P. W. Biglow of Selma is in the raisin center.

A. F. Tenney went to San Francisco last night.

S. M. Smoot of Selma spent yesterday in Fresno.

Fred Griffith of Merced is in this city on a visit.

Levi Garrett was here yesterday from Kingsburg.

Sam Davis of Kingsburg was in Fresno yesterday.

S. Smith is in Fresno, registering from Sacramento.

Ben Parker was among the Visalians in Fresno yesterday.

L. W. Redhead of Bakersfield is a guest at the Hughes.

J. R. and J. W. Payne of New York are guests at the Hughes.

W. G. Uridge went to San Francisco yesterday on a business trip.

Miss Agnes Helm will resume her collegiate studies at Berkeley tomorrow.

Editor Holland of the Reedley Exponent was in the county seat yesterday.

W. A. Driskall came over from Madera last night. He is stopping at the Hughes.

Miss Maude Williams returned home yesterday after a month's absence on the coast.

O. Johnson, one of the best known of the people of Gruh Gulch, spent yesterday in Fresno.

The announcement of Dr. G. L. Long, Populist nominee for coroner, appears in this issue.

J. J. Kunnawyer, a well known resident of Wheatville, came over to this city last evening.

Walter B Hughes came over from Sanger yesterday and shook hands with his many friends here.

Justice Fairweather came over from Reedley yesterday and spent several hours in the county seat.

F. P. Wickersham returned yesterday from Bolinas Bay, where he has been spending the past few weeks.

George H. Andrus is officiating as lay reader at St. James church during the absence of the rector, Rev. W. Lucas.

The San Franciscans in Fresno are: F. O. Schmetz, George King, Joseph Fisher, J. Kahn, J. Mandell and Alex Weil.

Mrs. H. E. Chamberlin and son Harry returned this morning from San Diego, where they have been visiting relatives for the past six weeks.

Charles Knapp and Robert Husband, who have been in this county several days looking after their property, left yesterday for San Francisco.

The Yosemite party, consisting of W. Y. Johnson, J. Green, S. Sassaho and Leo Guthirth, returned home yesterday. They were gone about two weeks and report an enjoyable trip.

J. A. Lowery of San Francisco arrived in Fresno last night and will assume the management of the Western Union Telegraph Company here while Mr. Vincent, the present manager, is off on a vacation.

HIS FIRST ATTEMPT.

A Bachelor's Highly Interesting Experience in the Tribulations of Housekeeping.

"I am passing through a novel and exceedingly interesting, even if not highly marvelous, experience just now," said a young newspaper man at one of the down town offices this morning. "I am going through the tribulations of the housekeeping side of marital life, although I have never yet led a bride to the chancel rail. Yesterday all my folks went away to the seashore, leaving only myself, the youngest of the family, and my sister, who is next older than me, to assume the cares of the household. Neither of us has had any experience in this line, and the results bid fair to be amusing, if nothing more, especially in the matter of preparing for breakfast, as both of us are late sleepers. This morning the first break occurred, and thus it happened. The servant is due at about 6 o'clock in the morning, and as I am a sound sleeper I instructed her to ring the bell vigorously and not to go away if she was not very promptly admitted, and I also told my sister, if she heard the bell, to awaken me, and I would let the girl in. Last night I was up till 2 o'clock writing, and consequently four hours later was in the soundest of my slumbers when the iceman came and left a cake of his wares on the steps. Just afterward the servant came and applied for admission. At first her vigorous rings on the bell gong, which is only one flight of stairs away from my room, produced no impression on my morning slumbers, but she followed my instructions and continued conscientiously to make that bell startle the whole neighborhood except myself and sister, whose alarm clock also did not have the slightest effect of driving away unconsciousness.

"At last I was partially aroused so that the ringing of the bell caused me to dream of fire engines, and in a few seconds all the horrors of a destructive fire passed through my reviving brain, and I saw myself running and shouting, and the engine steaming, and the firemen pursuing their heroic work of rescue. Then—I suppose her arm was tired—the faithful servant pulled slow, steady strokes, and instantly my dream changed, and I found myself on a railway station going to join the family at the seaside. Suddenly these visions were dispelled, and the stern reality of the occasion was forced upon my unwilling mind as I reluctantly jumped up and removed the bars that hindered the servant's entrance. She was quite cheerful over the affair and said she had not been kept waiting for more than 15 minutes. Truly, the way of the head of the house is pleasant."—Washington Star.

His Will.

The rich old man with a young wife was having a hard time trying to make her coincide with his idea of what her duties were with reference to himself.

"Madam," he exclaimed after a heated argument, "I tell you I shall mold you to my will."

"That's easy enough," she retorted. "Only make it in my favor, and I'll attend to the balance."—Detroit Free Press.

Revenge.

"That disagreeable Mrs. Highfli acted as though she didn't want to speak when she met me on the street, but I'll get even with her."

Florence—What will you do?

"Kiss her the very next time I meet her."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Her Never Failing Influence.

The influence of women on commercial life is always the same and always as ornamental as it is useful. Just as they beautify the offices where they work so they decorate their last conquests, the stations of the elevated roads in Brooklyn.

The largest police office in the world is the new one at Scotland Yard, London, in which 2000 officers can be accommodated.

Churches are Greek polling places.

THE INNER MIND.

It Works in a Mysterious Way Its Wonders to Perform.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Unthinking satoonists have conceived hard feelings against our honest supervisors and their spiritual advisers without the slightest foundation. The steps the supervisors have taken are for our benefit, otherwise they would have acted in the winter. In taking their action on the aquarium question in hot weather they realized the fact that no jury would strike a cruel blow at cool beer when the average juryman is so ready to take a fifteen-minute recess.

I say that the supervisors had made promises in order to get elected, and I am delighted to think that they are honest in this particular in making a show of fulfilling them. But they had also made promises to the other side, and they had to be honest with that faction too. Consider the dilemma of a virtuous supervisor who has made promises to his friends holding exactly opposite views on "how to take liquid refreshments." I am informed by a friend of Mr. Hinds that they thought by acting in summer time they could get out of the difficulty. Beer is pleasanter in summer (ae take whisky in winter, of course); your Prohibitionist gets up early in the summer. No verdict can possibly be reached at a time when ice has to be kept on the thermometer; yet it will please Mr. Collins to see jurymen perspire.

I desire to call the attention of Mr. Justy especially to this view of the matter.

WISEACRE.

THE TOUCAN.

A Queer South American Bird With an Extraordinarily Large Bill.

A queer kind is the toucan. It seems to have been made expressly to take charge of its huge banana shaped beak, which, in some species, is fully 7 inches in length and more than 2 inches in width—entirely out of proportion to its comparatively small body. This beak is the most brilliant possession of the toucan, being orange and black, scarlet and yellow or green and red, according to the species of the bird.

Its home is in the wild South American woods, where, mingled with the screaming of parrots, macaws and other tropical birds, is heard its monotonous cry, "Tucano, tucano!" from which its name is probably derived. It is a fruit eater, and climbing among the branches it gathers its food with its long beak, whose strength no stem can resist.

The toucan nests in trees, and it is uncertain whether it excavates its burrow or builds in a natural cavity. Nothing more comical can be imagined than the head of this creature, with its sparkling eyes and enormous, gayly colored beak, appearing from a hollow in the trunk of some forest monarch. It is said that the young birds are subject to the attacks of monkeys and birds of prey, and that when the parent bird is alarmed all she has to do is to poke her head out of the aperture leading to the nest. The assailant, seeing so huge a bill, fancies an animal of corresponding size behind it and leaves, without bowing or saying farewell.

Toucans are sociable birds and go in large flocks. They make common cause against their enemies, such as owls and falcons, which they surround and mob, as the rooks do in England. Having thus no need for protection, they are noisy and chattering, like parrots and monkeys.

The plumage is generally black, but the throat is white, tinged with yellow and commonly edged beneath with red. The tail is nearly square or moderately rounded, with the upper feathers red and the lower scarlet. Alternations of the brighter colors are displayed in the feathers of the throat, the breast and the tail.

The bird is kept easily in confinement, and no doubt from early times many were brought alive to Europe. Some of its brilliant hues are very fleeting, and they often leave little or no trace after death, so that little idea of its beauty can be obtained from a stuffed specimen.—Philadelphia Times.

The Outlook.

Aunt Maria—I think you and Mr. Mann ought to get along nicely together. You know you both like the same people.

Matilda:—Yes, and, what is better, we hate the same people. Just think what nice long talks we shall have together.—Boston Transcript.

A Few More Particulars.

From the Visalia papers a few additional facts are learned of the double homicide near Dinuba. The arms held by both men were single barreled shotguns. Ray was the first to make for his gun, but Norton fired first.

As Ray approached the house, gun in hand, Norton fired through two open doorways, the charge taking effect in Ray's breast, stomach and throat. He called out to his wife and daughter in the buggy that he was killed, but pressed forward into the house, through the kitchen to the front room, where he found Norton trying to reload his gun and fired upon him, tearing a fearful hole in his head and causing Norton's death instantly. Ray started to return to his buggy when the bloody dead was done, but fell and died in a few minutes.

A Hoodoo on the Ticket.

From the Lemoore Radical (Pop.)

"The state ticket of the People's Party is an exceptionally good one, as a whole, but some black sheep are in the flock. One of them is the nominee for United States senator. His course in this state shows him to be a Judas; he will yet prove a Jonah and have to be cast overboard. He opposed James G. Maguire for congress and drew his pay for the campaign of his dummy candidate, from Alexander, the Republican nominee. He led a national campaign against the Spring Valley Water Company, and at the same time tried to obtain an appointment as its special attorney. These and a score of like tricks are closely fastened to him. A candidate like that is a 'hoodoo' on any ticket. Hence while supporting the People's Party I have no use for 'Weeping Tom.'"

A Surprise Party.

The elite of Fresno's colored society were out in force last night at the surprise party given Miss Georgia Vernon by Misses Nita and Daisy Brown at her residence in the rear of the postoffice. The evening was pleasantly spent in music and singing. Refreshments were served late in the evening. Among the many guests were Mrs. L. Jones, Mrs. L. Gury, Mrs. J. Young, Mrs. A. Brown, Mrs. J. Smith and Mrs. J. Williams.

Misses Daisy Brown, Lena Brown, Sallie Avery, Messrs. Monte Jones, Willie Moore, W. Avery, J. Bost, Jay Dee, V. L. Cash and others.

A New Candidate.

From the Selma Irrigator.

O. C. Blayney desires to have his name on the regular printed tickets this fall as a candidate for supervisor of this district. To do this he must present to the Board of Supervisors a petition having the signatures of 3 per cent of the voters of the district asking this privilege. He is now circulating his petition and securing the necessary signatures.

Cash paid for castiron at the Fresno Agricultural Works. *

LOCAL BREVITIES.

From Sunday's Daily.

Weather cooler.

Harvest is over.

Grapes are getting ripe.

Ice cream holds its ground.

Candidates are on the rustle.

Political clubs are all the rage.

Vineyardists will soon be busy.

The Monterey road is progressing.

Summer tourists are coming home.

There is much valuable mining property in this county.

The Reedley exponent wants a dog-killer to visit that town.

Fresno city is the bourne from which no country dog ever returns.

The biggest fish always gets away, according to the fisherman's story.

Supervisor Letcher has gone to the hills for a few days to look after road matters.

Frank Hennelly, colored, was yesterday fined $5 by Judge Clark for disturbing the peace.

A. G. Leverone was yesterday held by Justice Austin to answer to the superior court on a charge of battery.

The market for ripe fruit has stiffened considerably and much better prices are realized than were obtained a week ago. The crop is exceptionally heavy.

Dick Farley, the man who got the involuntary baptizing in wine at Barton's a few days ago, was yesterday held by Judge Austin to appear in the superior court and answer for his offense.

During the next ten days the nights will be continuously moonlit, the moon rising nearly at the same hour for several days together during the latter part of the week, and constituting what is known as the harvest moon.

Bing Hung, the Chinese accused of being one of a gang of highbinders, was in Judge Crichton's court yesterday to answer the charge of attempting to hold up the Chinese theater. But, at the request of his attorney, Dante B. Prince, the case was continued.

The planet Mars now rises soon after 10 p.m. and is visible all night after that hour. It is by far the most brilliant object in the southern sky and is now near enough to the earth to enable the snow-cap at the south polar region to be seen with a telescope of adequate power.

Salmon are getting quite numerous in the San Joaquin, and hundreds can be seen sporting in the shallows below the railroad bridge at Herndon. Some good catches have been made on night lines, and excellent sport can be had with a spinning minnow in the early hours of the morning.

FACTS FROM FOWLER.

Local News and Gossip of the Neighborhood.

R. M. Dye and family have returned from Sequoia Mills, where Russell has had a position with the Kings River Lumber Co. He says if a person can subsist on balmy ozone, Sequoia is a fine place, but if a man is in the employ of the Kings River Lumber Co., it is a case of rustle.

The legion to the mountains continues to an extent which threatens to depopulate Fowler if the warm weather does not moderate.

Mr. Rose, our new supervisor, and his wife have been spending a vacation on Pine Ridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Harris are also rusticating on Pine Ridge.

Captain Norris is "splicing the main brace" above the upper deck of some of the mountains in the neighborhood of Kings river.

O. U. Blaney and his children, Myrtle, Grace, Chester and Mrs. J. S. Manley, have gone to Santa Cruz.

Charley Scott and Nolan Jackson are having a jolly time on Kings river.

Messrs Knight, Priest and Seane have returned from Sycamore creek with an assortment of experience, gold dust and sore feet.

The genial face of C. W. Beall of Fresno is to be found about one mile east of Fowler.

D. W. Parkhurst has returned to Berkeley after a short stay in Fowler. Mr. Parkhurst has been examining tracts of land in various parts of the county, but for what purpose has not been ascertained. Fowlerites are sorry to lose Mr. Parkhurst, as Fowler owes most of its present eminence and opulence to his energetic efforts. Mr. Parkhurst is a friend to the poor man and many regret that he is not personally managing La Murgietta vineyard.

Many young lads who have become encouraged by the success of their nocturnal visits to watermelon patches have become bolder, and a few of them entered a patch a few days ago in daylight. The owner has about thirty acres of volunteer melons of the colossal proportions of nutmegs. Said melons being the pride of his heart and apple of his eye, he mounted Rosinante and within a very short time he gave the lads a vivid word picture of the terrible future that awaits a depraved being who will steal melons.

The People's Party managed to enthuse a little at this place last Wednesday evening. The Populist orators failed to explain why the Sacramento convention repudiated the fifteenth plank in their platform by nominating John S. Dore.

A combined harvest and candidates' dance will be given at the Good Templars' Hall on next Tuesday evening.

Frank Ocher and Archie Ocher had a narrow escape a few days since. They were hauling hay, when the team ran away. Archie was thrown to the ground and severely bruised by the wagon passing over him.

When you step into Brady & Manley's store don't for a minute imagine that the smooth-faced gentleman is Bob Ingersoll, Frank Short or even Marcus Follasby. It is only Sherman, who wants to get the benefit of each passing zephyr without having it blow through his whiskers.

Charley Nelson will return in ten days, more or less. L.

Fowler, August 12.

A Small Blaze.

An alarm of fire was sounded about 11.30 yesterday morning for a blaze at the barn in the rear of J. R. Jackson's residence on the corner of I and Calaveras streets. It was a two-story barn, the property of Mrs. J. W. Reese, and was quickly consumed. The barns and shed across the alley, owned by W. R. Thomas, were partially burned. The fire department responded promptly, and soon had the fire under control. The loss was about $500, and was fully covered by insurance.

The 13-year-old daughter of Mrs. Jackson and one of the neighbor's girls had cleaned out their play house and piled up the rubbish in the middle of the yard and started to burn it. After they touched a match they decided to save the rags and put the fire out. They threw the rags near the shed. The fire had evidently not been fully extinguished, and broke out again and communicated to the shed.

Scared a Boy.

Complaint was made in Justice Crichton's court yesterday by A. D. Crow, poundmaster, against Andrew Keyser, charging that Keyser had assaulted Carl Crow, the complainant's son. There is a long story connected with it, which may be told in a short way. Some time ago Keyser's horse landed in the pound, and he quarreled with the boy, and finally whipped him, was arrested, taken before Recorder Clark and was fined $10. He remembered it, and a few days ago, when Carl Crow and some other boys went into the country, they met Keyser, who gave chase, and for a while appeared to be on the point of giving the boy another whipping. For this offense the warrant was issued.

AN APPEAL TO GROWERS.

The Crisis Has Come and the Responsibility Rests Upon Them.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—This week will undoubtedly see the perfecting or the disruption of the Raisin Growers' Association, as the final meeting will be held on the 15th.

It is well that the growers should fully understand that the failure to perfect this attempt at united action leaves the situation open to the same indiscriminate slaughter of prices as has obtained for the last two years. Also that many packers, some covertly, some openly, are antagonizing any organization among the growers, darkly hinting at a cash price for raisins, which would certainly be a vanishing price if this attempted organization fails.

For the benefit of those growers who are doubtingly withholding their support from the association I wish to relate what has lately come to me as the statement of one who has large vineyard interests. In giving his reasons for not joining the association he said: "There is an overproduction of raisins and the sooner we let the price drop to the lowest level it will seek under such conditions, and the weak growers are weeded out and their vines pulled up, the sooner we will get back to good prices for raisins."

Undoubtedly this is true, but, fellow growers, that any man could stand up and coolly make such a heartless proposition, as his reason for refusing aid to any attempt to save the homes of those who were not so well fixed as himself! But are you not practically doing the same thing, though not with the same cruel design, in not coming into the association yourself? I am not speaking for myself now, for I have got down to jib and staysails and everything hauled taut, and do not fear but I will weather the gale.

But there is a spark of human feeling in my breast, which will not let me wish to be saved at the expense of my friends and neighbors. I prefer to go down with the ship, rather than survive to see the wreck of the homes of my friends all about me. But there is no call for that. In the name of all that is good and true, let us cast aside our petty jealousies and inhuman greed, and come together as brothers for the salvation of our homes and the protection of our loved ones.

If there is an overproduction during the present hard times it is better to sell half our crop at fair prices than to sell the whole at such ruinous prices as will surely prevail under the present system of indiscriminate selling. The association is a practical stand against selling our raisins below cost of production; individually we cannot prevent it, unitedly we can. The worst that can happen if the association fails to hold the packers to their agreement is that we are left just where we are now. And to you who would stay on the outside with the thought of benefiting yourselves, hooyed up with the gilded hope of cash for your raisins, to be paid by packers whose only purpose is to keep you out and prevent the combination, let me say, there will be no outside unless you come on the inside. We have enemies enough to fight on the outside without having you there to aid them. Stand by the ship and she will stand by you.

A. P. JORDAN.

West Park, August 13th.

NOT A NEW IDEA.

Transportation From Fresno to Tide Water by the Slough.

A correspondent, writing on the subject of seven steamers ascending the San Joaquin to Firebaughs, as recently stated in THE REPUBLICAN, points out some facts which may be of interest to those connected with the canal project.

In the year 1868 a trip was successfully made from Tulare lake to the ocean entirely by water. It was the only effort of the kind, and has long since been rendered impossible of repetition by the silting up of the channels of the streams. The man who accomplished the feat was Richard Smith, and the boat in which he made the journey was built by himself. It was a scow 16x18 feet, and was loaded with a ton of hay. Smith passed through Summit lake and Fish slough, then through Fresno slough into the San Joaquin and thence to San Francisco. In the same year two men named Stone and Harvey, attempted the trip up to Tulare lake in the little steamer Alta. They chose the wrong time of the year, and were stranded at a point only three miles from the lake.

The ascent of the San Joaquin by steamer up to the head of Fresno slough was a matter of regular occurrence up to the time of the building of the railroad in 1870. At the limit of navigation a storehouse was erected and called Casa Blanca, or the White House, and a town known as Fresno City was located near by. From this point stages ran south to Visalia and other points, and eastwardly to the mining sections.

Burglars Make a Haul.

The house of Danville Decker, superintendent of the gas works at F and Mariposa streets, was entered at 11 a.m. yesterday by two men, who took all the silverware, valued at $25, and sold it to Saloon-keeper Rochon for $7. Decker's wife is in San Francisco, and Decker himself was out at the time, but missed the silverware as soon as he returned. As soon as he spread the report of his loss Mr. Rochon came to him and told him he had bought the property from two men who gave an apparently satisfactory account of it. The men are known and their arrest is expected.

Pleasant Birthday Party.

Evelyn Hinkle entertained the following little misses Monday afternoon, the occasion being her 13th birthday: Edna Doolittle, Lillie Foin, Lillie Scott, Gene Miller, Edna Cooper, Wilma Cooper, Stella Ragsdale, Ollie Knowlton, Henrietta Morrell, Florence Morrell. Little Lou Gruwell acted as mascot to break the unlucky number thirteen.

Frank Dubois was yesterday fined $7.50 by Recorder Clark for disturbing the peace. He pleaded guilty.

A Quarter Century Test.

For a quarter of a century Dr. King's New Discovery has been tested, and the millions who have received benefits from its use testify to its wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. A remedy that has stood the test so long and that has given so universal satisfaction is no experiment. Each bottle is positively guaranteed to give relief, or the money will be refunded. It is admitted to be the most reliable for Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles free at Webster Bros' drug store. Large size 50c and $1. *

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to ure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives alms to instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle, at Webster Bros' drug store. *

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Webster Bros., Druggists, corner K and Mariposa streets, Fresno. *

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

One of Fresno's Colored Indigents Has a Life Story.

Frank Miller, colored, is one of the happy mortals for whom the hereafter can have no terrors. Like Lazarus, he has endured evil things, and now he is not far from his inheritance of good things, in another world.

Miller is one of a small colony of colored people, chiefly refugees, who live to the northeast of town, near the Pollasky railroad depot. It has been Miller's portion to know slavery. He was owned there, and his master and several sons put on the gray in the Civil War. Miller did not see the logic of ploughing and reaping in order to rivet his shackles on more firmly when his master came back, so he put on a blue coat and "fit for de Union." At the close of the war there was no home for him in Tennessee, so he came out to California. He has been here thirty years and never went to school in his life.

Today Miller sits at the door of his little cabin very much like Uncle Tom in the story, but the commands of the overseer will vex him no more. His chickens and ducks are the old man's only care, for, as he says, "Folks is mighty honest, but there's no harm in watching 'em." Miller gets a small grant from the country. He says he had to work hall his life to keep white men in idleness and it's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

Mr. W. W. Anderson,

So well known as principal of Hopkins Academy, Oakland, will open, on Aug. 7, a select school for boys, in Alameda, which will be an improved Hopkins. All information furnished on application to the Alameda University Academy, Alameda, Cal.

Eskimos and Tobacco.

"There are many interesting features about the Eskimos of Alaska," said A. C. Bruce, who is in charge of Lake Charles Reindeer station, at the Gibson. "One of the most interesting features of this peculiar people to me has been their habit of smoking. They are inveterate smokers without regard to sex. Their pipes are made of walrus tusks and are hollowed out in such a manner that a great deal of the tobacco as well as the smoke is inhaled. They will meet every whaling or other vessel, and almost any kind of a trade can be made for smoking tobacco. They will deliver up the ivory of the walrus at very much less than its value and take in exchange smoking tobacco at several times its real worth. The greatest punishment you can inflict upon an Eskimo is to deprive him of his tobacco."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Secret Method.

A secret is a thing which you communicate to one whom you can trust. He, in turn, tells it to somebody that he can trust, and that somebody reveals it to another somebody whom he can trust. And so it goes the rounds, but it is still a secret, although everybody knows it.—Boston Transcript.

One hundred years ago the Japanese were so separated from the remainder of mankind that so far as any intercourse was concerned they might almost as well have inhabited the moon.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Notice to Contractors.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EMPIRE School District, Fresno County, Cal., will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a school house in said district, up to and including August 20. The said school house is to be built according to plans and specifications on exhibition at the office of Valley Lumber company, Fresno.

The contract will be let to the lowest and best bidder, who will be expected to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids may be mailed to the clerk, H. M. H. Kashebere, box 281, Fresno.

The several bids will be opened on Monday, at 10 o'clock a.m., August 20, and the board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

H. M. H. KASHEBERE, Clerk.
F. LELLMANN,
S. DAVIS.
aug9&wtd

THE FIRST MOVE FOR

Cash for Raisins and Dried Fruit

—THE—

CALIFORNIA FRUIT EXCHANGE

Has arranged with the

PRODUCERS' RAISIN PACKING CO.

OF FRESNO

To receive, pack, ship and become responsible for all raisins dried fruits and nuts whose owners desire the same shipped through the State Exchange.

No goods disposed of through the State Exchange will leave Fresno until sold.

All raisins packed by individuals charged with 30 cents per ton, to be paid to the STATE OF CALIFORNIA RAISIN GROWERS' AND PACKERS' Co., by whose regulations the State Exchange will govern itself.

For all business connected with the State Exchange, address

The Producers' Raisin Packing Co.

OF FRESNO,

With whom contracts are to be made.

—THE—

PRODUCERS' RAISIN PACKING CO.

OF FRESNO,

Having made arrangements with the CALIFORNIA FRUIT EXCHANGE, are in position to handle a large quantity of goods, owing to their increased facilities for handling and marketing.

The books of the company are now open for new subscribers.

Goods will also be received from parties not wishing to purchase stock in the company.

We are prepared to make advances on growing crops.

For further information call at the office of the company at the Packing House, corner K and San Diego Streets, Fresno, Cal.

J. H. KELLY, Pres
W. F. FORSEY, Sec.

"Only the Scars Remain,"

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

BANKING HOUSES

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FRESNO, CAL.

OLDEST BANK IN FRESNO COUNTY.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Paid Up Capital..... $100,000
Surplus..... 35,000

O. J. Woodward..... President
E. Kennedy..... Vice President
S. A. Walrond..... Cashier

Transacts a general banking business.

DIRECTORS:

J. Vogel, T. C. White, C. L. Walter, E. Kennedy, O. J. Woodward.

THE FARMERS BANK OF FRESNO

Paid Up Capital..... $50,000

A. Kutner..... President
Alex Goldman..... Vice President and Manager
John Hatchman..... Cashier

DIRECTORS:

A. Kutner, G. K. G. Glenn, Alex Goldman, W. W. Phillips, Alex Goldmann.

Transacts a general banking business.

Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Solicits the accounts of corporations firms and individuals.

Has absolutely fire and burglar proof SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

Safety Deposit boxes for rent at nominal rates. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Notice of sale of Real Estate at public Auction.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the superior Court of the county of Fresno, state of California, made on the 25th day of July, 1894, in the matter of the estate of Flora E. Askins, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said superior court, on Monday, the 20th day of August, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the courthouse steps in the county of Fresno, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Flora E. Askins at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said Flora E. Askins at the time of her death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said county of Fresno, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered one (1), two (2) and three (3) in block numbered eleven (11), of the Altamont addition to the city of Fresno, as the same appears of record on the map of said addition on file and of record in the office of the County Recorder of said Fresno county.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States, ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the auctioneer on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

JAS. E. HALL,
Administrator of the estate of Flora E. Askins, deceased.
jy21d&wtd

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"

This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or disease of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Impotency, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Physical Inability to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Prostatitis. It stops all leaks by day or night. Prevents weakness of abdomen, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of Consumption.

"CUPIDENE" restores and replaces small weak organs.

BEFORE and AFTER

The organs in pictures are not named for decency's sake, but every man is troubled with them at times. "CUPIDENE" is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, sealed, free from observation, on receipt of price, $1 per box, 6 boxes for $5. Pamphlet free. Address, ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 1324 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by GEORGE H. MONROE, Druggist, 1922 21 Mariposa St., Fresno

P. P

THE RAISIN QUESTION

J. M. Collier Made Secretary of the Combine.

CHINESE ARRIVING BY HUNDREDS

White Men Will Insist on a Dollar a Day With Board in the Bargain.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The directors of the California Raisin Packers' and Growers' Association held an executive session at the Hughes hotel yesterday afternoon to map out a program for the meeting today, at which prices will be fixed.

The full board of ten members were present, with W. H. Hodgkin as president. An important matter brought before the board was the election of a secretary. There were about a dozen applications on file, but in view of economy in office rent, etc., the directors selected an applicant who was prepared to give the company the use of an office free, and appointed J. M. Collier to fill the position.

The directors claim that there is no sign of a secret clique within the organization to defeat the purposes of the combine, and that all the members are solid for a standard of prices and the conducting of business on the lines fixed by the by-laws. All packers not already members of the combine will be invited to come in tomorrow and sign the roll, and after this prices will be fixed.

The rumors that large contracts for raisin picking have been placed with Chinese agents are beginning to assume an aspect of probability, in view of the heavy arrival list of Mongolians within the past three days. Whole wagon loads of them have been sent out of town since Monday, but the arrivals keep pace with the departures, and Chinatown is overpopulated just now. Over a hundred Chinese came down on Monday night from San Francisco, and fifty came up from Los Angeles on the overland train yesterday morning.

The number of white men seeking employment in the vineyards is much smaller than last year's influx. About 200 men were on the ground usually occupied by them in the court house square yesterday. They compared very favorably with last year's contingent, and the chances are that all the men will be at work by the middle of next week. The question of wages has been keenly discussed by them, and an understanding has been arrived at that 75 cents a day "won't go."

Quite a large percentage of the men are Americans and many of them have learned trades. The genus "hobo" is very slimly represented among them. About forty of them were interviewed by a REPUBLICAN reporter, and they were pretty unanimously of the opinion that the minimum schedule should be $1 a day and board, or $1.50 and board themselves. One grower from the south side came into town yesterday morning and hired a dozen of the men for next Monday at the latter figure.

One noticeable feature about the gathering is the absence of aged, crippled and useless men. Pretty nearly every man was decently attired, and looked fit and willing to work. There was an absence of the blowsy, bloated faces and unkempt hair which mark the average tramp. About 5 per cent of the men are Germans, and there is a sprinkling of Italians, but, as before remarked, the general run of them seem to be intelligent Americans who have been thrown out of work by hard times. One of the men was a carpenter who in better times, not long ago, had earned his $4 a day, but has not lifted a hammer for nearly a year. San Francisco has contributed quite a number of general laborers, who unite in saying that things are just as bad in the city by the Golden Gate as before the Midwinter Fair. Six men came up from Bakersfield and report things dull on the ranches there, now that haymaking is over.

An employe of one of the packing companies, who had looked over the gathering in the court house square, told the reporter that he could pretty safely say that the men would all find work and that work could be given to several hundred more of the same kind. Only a small number of the men are Fresnoans, the latter being mostly at their homes waiting the call, but there are many men who have come in from the mountains, being thrown out of work by the shutting down of the lumber mills through overproduction.

Everything is felt to depend on the success of the combine, and there is a general hope that the growers and packers who have thus far held back will come in at the eleventh hour and give everyone a chance to realize something on their investment in capital and labor.

NAMED THE STREAMER.

A Traveler Interprets a Political Symbol.

A day or two ago a man, whose name is unknown, as is also whence he came and whither he was going, walked up Maraposa street toward the courthouse square. When he had advanced as far as the alley between J and K streets his eye fell on the streamer stretched across the street on which was printed in large letters "Democratic headquarters."

The stranger stopped, spelled the words aloud, and said:

"Yes, I know it, 'Democratic headquarters.' The banner of hard times."

He passed on up the street, muttering "Banner of hard times" as he went.

By this time he had attracted attention and someone asked him if he was a Democrat.

"I used to be," said he, "but I'm no Democrat now. I voted for Cleveland, but I wish I hadn't. Up there is the banner of hard times, 'Democratic headquarters.' Banner of hard times."

The stranger walked slowly up the street, and as far as he could be seen he was looking up at the streamer and exclaiming, "Banner of hard times."

To Release the Industrials.

A petition asking Judge Ross to allow credits for good behavior to the members of the industrial army in jail here was circulated yesterday, and was numerously signed. If the credits are given it will shorten their term about fifty days. This will allow them to get out of jail in time to secure work in the vineyards, whereas, if they are kept in confinement till October the chief work of the season will be past, and they will have trouble finding work to do.

Britten-Bryant.

A quiet wedding took place in the parlors of the Congregational parsonage last evening, Rev. J. H. Collins officiating. Earnest Britten and Miss Alice May Bryant were the contracting parties. They reside at Three Rivers, Tulare county, and after a brief absence, will return and establish their home in that locality.

Delegate to Denver.

Fresno county will be represented at the National Irrigation Convention at Denver by T. L. Reed of Reedley. Governor Markham has announced his intention of appointing Mr Reed to the place. It will probably be a surprise, for Mr. Reed was not a candidate for appointment.

ITEMS FROM EASTON.

Personal Paragraphs, Local Happenings and Neighborhood News.

John Winkle and George Roehl have returned from Pine Ridge.

W. J. Weir and family have returned from Sequoia.

Karl Inland has returned from Lake Tahoe.

Charley Lindstrom is working for Rosebery June.

Pete Pickle, the sprinter, and his trainer, Homer Palmer, are hauling hay for Mr. Van Vleet.

Bert Ireland is chief engineer at Radler's.

Easton heavy weights, Andrew Baird and Robert McCaig, have gone to Pine Ridge.

It is reported that Dave Taylor's mowing machine is out of order, so that he cannot harvest his crop of whiskers, therefore he is hunting for sheep to pasture on shares.

Walter McKersee and family have gone to Fresno.

Will Whitney is busy picking pears.

D. Kaiser and son have returned home and are now busy drying fruit.

McMillan and Johnson have dissolved partnership.

Rev. Gordon and family have gone to the coast.

There was a pleasant party at the residence of H. Finney of Perrin colony last Friday night, being attended by several young people of Easton. The evening was well spent in games and refreshments, and all present seemed to have had a good time.

Freddie Rogers, so 'tis said,
Glancing over the paper read
Among a lot of East n news
Something which did him amuse.
'Twas about a raw ride las Sunday week
When the people got home looking rather meek.
And striving to decipher Rowell's sked
If he had heard the crowd as it passed,
But Bachelor Billy, Ralph Taylor and Tripp
Laughed so hard that poor Freddie did skip
Away from the comics, and out of the store
And nothing was heard from him evermore.
—W. A. K.

COALINGA FOSSILS.

RELICS OF THE CREATION OF THE COAST RANGE.

In Those Days the Mountains West of Fresno Were Being Raised From the Ocean.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Edward Kauntze, secretary and manager of the San Joaquin Valley Coal Mining Company of this city, has just received a large chest filled with fossils, obtained by him in explorations of the country around the company's mines at Coalinga.

Mr. Kauntze is not a geological expert, but no expert could have made better selections to enable the age of the formations in which the fossils were found to be determined.

The section in which the fossils were obtained is about four miles from Coalinga, and at an elevation of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The average man looking at some of the fossils, which are in type extremely similar to the whelks, clams, mussels and oysters of today, would be inclined to say that the deluge must have occurred about that time, and that this 1000 feet was the local high water mark.

This is not true, geologically speaking, at all events. The records of the rocks show conclusively that the Coast range of California, in which Coalinga is situated, belongs to the exact period of geological history known as the Laramie or Transition era, when the cretaceous passes into the tertiary; the period when the present types of shells and plants begin to appear.

Among the fossils which Mr. Kauntze has found are some which belong to the middle tertiary formation, and a few which are esteemed characteristic of the Laramie period. The giant oyster (ostrea titan) is represented in the collection by two specimens, one of which is thirteen and a half inches long, seven inches wide and three inches deep.

Among the other fossils are cardinus pectens, the tooth of a shark, fossil wood, both coniferous and dicotyledonous; sea urchins of the species echinorachnie, lignite coal, and a belemnite or fossil cuttle fish bone, of a type which vanishes at the close of the cretaceous period.

PERSONAL.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Ike Myer was in Fresno yesterday.

G. W. Knight came up last night from Fowler.

J. D. Biddle of Hanford was in Fresno yesterday.

B. F. Whitmer is spending a few days at San Diego.

J. H. Droste of St. Louis is registered at the Hughes.

J. W. Lambert was over yesterday from Firebaugh.

Constable Adams is over from Mendota on business.

Henry Gundelfinger went to San Francisco last night.

Mr. R. A. Bonnifield of Salinas is visiting friends in this city.

William McCallum left on the early morning train for San Francisco.

W. E. Sechorn, hotel keeper and constable of Pollasky, was in town yesterday.

William Egan, registering from Aztec, Arizona, is spending a short time in Fresno.

Louis Hansen, the blacksmith, and his wife have returned from a trip to Pine Ridge.

Theodore Kervel, wife and children will leave today for Monterey to spend a few weeks.

W. J. Young and C. A. Carey, both from Philadelphia, are among the guests at the Hughes hotel.

Joshua Peckham and family have gone to San Jose to attend Joshua Peckham Jr., who is sick.

Clyde Olney and Albert Munger, high school graduates, will go to Berkeley tomorrow to enter the State University.

F. K. Prescott and A. D. Olney, accompanied by their families, returned yesterday from an outing on Pine Ridge.

Dan Brown and Sam Woldenberg left yesterday for San Francisco, from which place they will go to Petaluma to attend the fair.

Miss M. Ryan left on the noon train yesterday for San Francisco to attend the millinery opening and to purchase fall goods.

Silas Geis and Miss Helen Geis have returned from Pine Ridge, and Silas has taken his departure for Berkeley, where he will enter the state university.

The San Franciscans in Fresno are Thomas Brown, Samuel Rosenheim, John S. Harville, S. G. Hoffman, William Griffin, H. A. Tannsig, James Lendan, William K. Potter and Stanley Ponton.

Mrs. Lizzie Lambert, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Bertie Lambert, came down from North Fork, Madera county, yesterday and proceeded to Bakersfield to attend the funeral of William Hatfield, who is a son-in-law of Mrs. Lambert.

School Bonds Sold.

The school bonds of Lake, $1800, Central $1500, and Empire, $3000, districts were sold yesterday by County Treasurer Nelson at par, interest 8 per cent. They were bid in W. N. Rohrer, who acted for E. H. Rawlins & Sons of San Francisco.

Chinese continue to arrive by carloads.

SPEAKING STAND.

Political Parties Unite in Erecting One.

There is one thing that the three leading local political parties are all agreed upon and that is that the hard times are upon us. They have laid aside all their enmities regarding the different party principles and have come down to a money basis.

As a result, the executive committees of the Republicans, Democrats and Populists have joined forces to fit up a place for outdoor meetings during the campaign. Men were at work yesterday putting up a platform and seats in the southern part of the court house park adjoining the band stand.

The platform is twenty feet square and three feet high. Permanent seats have been arranged about the platform and will accommodate about 500 persons.

Saved by the Ladies.

A good story is told of the Populist candidates in their trip to Pollasky on Monday last. Ben Hill, J. W. Traber, W. T. Shelton and Lemuel Harp were the four burning and shining lights who went up there to teach the Pollaskyans that the salvation of the country lay in paying bills in shin plasters, on the principle practiced by the confederate government. When the orators arrived they they found that Populism was represented in Pollasky by three voters, so that they stood four to three. It happened, however, that a quantity of ice was left over after an ice cream social on the previous Saturday, and the ladies of Pollasky got up a second edition of the social in the pavilion free of charge and invited the visiting orators to address the gathering. In this way quite a crowd was attracted and the "big four" were made happy. They are now firmly convinced that female suffrage is the great need of the age.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

PROBABLE RELOCATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Terms to Open September 17th. Other Business Transacted by the Board.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The city board of education met last night in regular session. Only three members of the board were present, Trustees Eden and Hadsell are both rusticating in the mountains. The date for the opening of school was fixed for the 17th of September. The new ward building will be ready for occupancy. The contract requires the building to be completed by the 10th of September, which will give a week for a general cleaning up. The secretary of the board was instructed to advertise for bids for furnishing supplies for the coming school year.

Quite a bunch of bills were passed upon and allowed.

A few minor changes were ordered made in the specifications in the high school plans. The board decided to have one of the large class rooms on the second floor divided into two rooms. The architect, G. F. Cosmerican, was instructed to have all the detail drawings prepared by the next meeting, which has been set for August 23d, at which time the board expects to advertise for bids for the construction of the building. It has already been agreed that bids will be received for the construction of the building as a whole and also for the construction sub-divided. That is, there will be separate bids for brick work, carpenter work, plumbing, etc.

No allusion whatever was made last night to the alleged threatened suit brought by the San Francisco architects, other than when one member wanted to have an advertisement inserted in a San Francisco paper, calling for bids for a heating apparatus, and another member humorously remarked that he though the San Francisco architects were giving them plenty of free advertising.

It is yet possible that the action of the board regarding the location of the high school building may be changed, judging from the individual opinions given out by the members of the board. But should they adhere to the action already taken, the early part of the school term would be interrupted. School will open in about a month. The law requires that the advertisement calling for the bids for the removal shall run not less than two weeks. And after the contract should be let it will take about two months to move the building and put it in shape again. This fact seems to have considerable weight with some of the members, who have hitherto opposed the purchase of additional property. The idea prevalent is to purchase a site for the high school building. The Terry block is spoken of favorably, but the price is still held a little too high in the board's estimation. The last offer made to the board was $7750 for the entire block, less the improvements.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

An Inspection of the Outfall Sewer.

The city board of equalization held a session yesterday, but made no change in assessments. The case of the Gas and Electric Light Company was considered, but nothing further was done.

The board visited the outfall sewer and looked over the situation. It was found that about 180 acres of land is irrigated by sewer water. The land was formerly a bad bed of alkali. Today there is no alkali on it, and it is exceedingly fertile. A crop of alfalfa is being cut from part of it. The yield is two tons to the acre at a single cutting. Another part of the land is rented to a Chinese vegetable gardner who pays $10 cash rent an acre. Several onions were brought in. They are as fine as the state can produce, being five or six inches in diameter.

Chairman Church was so impressed with the fertility of the land irrigated by the sewer water that he is prepared to offer to take the sewage and dispose of it for two years free of charge, if the city will agree to let him have it that length of time. At the present time the city is paying $4.800 a year to have the sewage taken care of.

THE HOLINESS DOCTRINE.

The Porterville People Take No Stock in It.

The papers in Tulare county give accounts of a preacher named Davis who has been holding meetings about Porterville, and advocating the doctrine of holiness and complete freedom from sin and temptation. This was all very good, and the people listened attentively to him till he began to talk of leaving his wife, because she was not a believer in the doctrine of holiness. She was in poor health and her husband, the preacher, put in a good deal of his time riding round with young ladies.

The people noticed all this, and when Davis arose in meeting again and said he ought not live with his wife because she was an unbeliever, some of the men grabbed him, and to all appearances were about to hang him when Constables Hockett and Willis came to the preacher's rescue and got him out of the way. It seems to have put a stop to his peculiar preaching on holiness.

George Smith, a negro, was yesterday arrested by Officer Gorge for disturbing the peace at the railroad hotel.

THE MUIR GLACIER.

One of Alaska's Frozen Wonders.

A CORRESPONDENT VISITS IT.

Icebergs, Forests, Mountains, Snows, and Other Sights Along the Way.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Boarding the excursion steamer Queen at 2 p.m. July 14th, we started out of Juneau for a trip of glacier sight seeing. Our course took us around Douglas island. The great Treadwell mill's elaboration works sent columns of smoke floating down to the water, and wreathing themselves in the dense forest of that treasure island. The great quartz lead shows like a gaping wound in the mountain's side, and we hear the boom of blasts and the constant roar of the 240-stamp mill, as it fills the air with its distant, constant undertone down this azure reach of waters, around the wooded brow of the island and coast up its western shore. We soon reach Lyon canal, and on up its smooth, glassy waters, deep, dark, beautifully blue. The landscape delight is constantly increasing; snow-crowned mountain peaks are towering heavenward, and occasionally from some canyon stands the yawning face of a glacier, glittering under the rays of a bright, soft sunshine, seemingly inviting us to come up and commune with nature in her most charming garb.

At 7 p.m. we reached the massive but picturesque Davidson glacier. But on we glide for a few miles and the fiord becomes too narrow and shallow for large steamers, and with a tantalizing peep at the lofty Chilicot range of mountains the ship made a graceful curve and around we went back towards Glacier bay. The air was thin, keen and sharp when at 5 o'clock next morning we entered Glacier bay. The sun was shining brightly and the water was covered with icebergs, the tops of which are chiseled by nature's artist into groups of fantastic statuary of endless variety.

On up the green and rounded waters of Glacier Bay the steamer pursues its divious way, turning this way and that, swinging and circling to escape the huge bergs that are floating around us. As the early sun streamed on these icebergs they became prisms, jewels, snow white at times, or blue as turquois, or often green; sometimes they would float carelessly by until crossing the sun's rays, then flame up suddenly, and become a huge golden and smoky topaz, flashing prismatic lights from every splintered edge. Suddenly we are stopped. All look forward, and our way is blocked by a solid wall of ice near 300 feet high, and extending across the bay. This is the great Muir glacier, named for our California scientist, John Muir. It extends 300 feet above the water 400 feet below, and is nearly two miles wide, and rises higher, and extends back as far as the eye can see.

Slowly and more slowly, the steamer advanced. It floated on until we were within a few hundred feet of the towering ice wall. The rumble, crack and snap of the ice world was frightfully near, and the broken and top-heavy masses seemed every minute ready to fall. Here—in the center of this ice-river, where the greatest pressure had been exerted—is where the ice assumed the greatest range of colors, from snow white to the deepest and darkest indigo. We only pause here in this enchanted danger spot for a few minutes, and then the Queen, with a graceful curve, retreats and anchors a half-mile distant, and the crash and roar from the glacial front is deadened by the strains of music wafted out on the crisp morning breeze. "Tis the poor man's piano" (breakfast gong.)

We hurriedly ate our breakfast and while the boats were being got ready for launching we stood and watched the great masses of ice as they plunged off from the glacier's front. They would go down out of sight and be gone for seconds, then appear with a high bound, then go down soon to reappear, but not quite so high, and this was repeated until the great ice berg gradually came to rest, and went floating off to join its sister bergs in their silent march to the south. The falling of each berg into the bay was like the roar of a mighty cannon, and it echoed and re-echoed so distinctly and the roar was so constant that one would think that two armies were engaged in battle.

The boats were lowered and 100 eager tourists began their march up the glacial moraine. A walk of a half mile brings us to the edge of the glacier. We cross quite a large stream of water on a narrow bridge of ice and begin the ascent of the great Muir glacier. This is one of the five glaciers which dip their feet in Glacier bay. We begin our ascent at the southeast end. The first half mile is easy climbing, about a 20 degree grade, over clear white ice with not a pebble in one's way. But the ice is slippery and rubbers should be worn, and an alpine stock provided. We now begin to find our way blocked by crevasses, which are difficult to cross, and great deep yawning chasms meet us. We work our way around and across them as best we can and climb on and on. We come to crevasses whose depths are lost in darkness. We hear the gurgling of waters beneath us as it forces its way to the sea. Some of these crevasses are so narrow we can jump across, others form impassible barriers. It would almost be worth one's life to attempt to cross these. We go around. Our march is on and up until from fatigue our party has dwindled down to a half dozen.

We pause and look. The side of the glacier is smooth, but the center is all broken with chasms and great high pinacles which rise and sparkle in the sun. The average movement of this stream of ice, as reported by Professor G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin, Ohio, is forty feet per day, seventy feet in the center and ten feet at the margin. The glacier is fast receding, as appears from the fact that on the east side there is a lateral moraine extending more than a mile from its present position.

Our party all refuse to climb any higher except your humble servant and one lone companion. We turn to the right, leave the glacier and climb up the side of a high mountain. On we climb until we get a view that takes in the whole country. North and in front lies the glacier, extending back twenty miles to the foot of the white mountains. A great plateau of ice runs out into every valley, with as many arms as an octopus, twining around and holding in its icy embrace the mountain peaks on every side. To the west are Mount Fairweather, Mount Crillon and Mount Crouse, towering up 15,000 feet with their heads clothed in eternal snow, with the great chain of the Fairweather alps beyond. To the east the mountains are broken. It looks like a surging ocean, mountain rising high above mountain until their snow capped summits die away in the blue ether beyond. To the south lies the beautiful glacier bay, with its unbroken line of icebergs marching out in solemn procession miles and miles away. We sit and gaze for an hour. Not a word is spoken. Oh, what a wonderful sight! This is the climax of our trip. Our souls take on the wings of inspiration, and we are filled with wonder, with awe, with admiration as we gaze out on this scene of nature.

But the steamer's whistle warns us that we have already stayed too long, and we tear ourselves away from this enchanted spot, and hastening back to the steamer, after a six hours' trip, we find ourselves moving back down Glacier bay. After lunch and five hours' run down Chatham straits, the Queen anchors in the halibut fishing grounds, in front of the Indian village of Killisno. The boats are again lowered, fish tackle provided, and every one who wishes to do so goes fishing. About forty availed themselves of the opportunity, and in two hours returned with over a ton of nice fish. Again we are under steam, but tired from the day's excitement we are soon in our staterooms asleep, and next morning when we awoke the Queen was tied up at the wharf in front of the quaint but historic old town of Sitka.

J. A. STRONG.

Sitka, Alaska, July 16, 1894.

A Pioneer Remembered.

A letter has been received by Constable W. E. Sechorn of Pollasky making inquiries as to the whereabouts of Captain H. J. Stevens, a pioneer resident of this county. The writer is a resident in Philadelphia and is Captain Stevens' son. He states that he has not seen his father for forty-four years, and wants to know how the old gentleman is fixed. Captain Stevens was at one time pretty well-to-do, but has lately succumbed to the financial stringency and is now an inmate of the city and county hospital.

Gone on the Stage.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

William Elmor Johns and his wife, known on the stage as Miss Elizabeth Bouton, left for New York on Thursday to join Frederick Warde, to whom they are under engagement for the coming season. They open in New York September 10th in "Henry IV." Mr. Johns is a Californian, the son of A. F. Johns of this city and Madera. He has played in Warde's companies before. Mrs. Johns is a sister of Madeleine Bouton of A. M. Palmer's company. She will take the parts formerly played by Fanny Bowman.

THE FIRST REUNION.

COMPANY C DULY CELEBRATES THE EVENT.

Recounting Reminiscences of the Recent Field Work—Visitors and Speeches.

From Thursday's Daily.

The first monthly reunion of Company C of the Sixth regiment since they returned from the war, was held at the armory last night. The members of the brigade and regimental staff were invited to partake in the celebration, as were also a few favored civilians.

The evening was the regular drill night of the company, and they were put through a light drill for a short time by Captain Austin.

The order to break ranks was given and the members repaired to the company room. After being called to order Sergeant Hood, acting as spokesman for the company, took the occasion to make a defense for General Dimond and the militia of the state, against Governor Markham's censure in his recent letter to the people. He spoke of how the entire responsibility was thrown upon General Dimond by the governor by being told to use his own judgment in whatever action came up. The speaker thought that the militia had been unjustly criticized. He spoke of the hoots and jeers that were heaped upon them, but were borne with a fortitude that was highly creditable.

At the close of the speech, which was vociferously cheered, refreshments were announced. Clay pipes and plug tobacco were distributed and was the signal for an outbreak in Irish brogue. Major O'Hara, however, held his own. While engaged over the pipes and the liquid refreshments, forced marches were made, midnight attacks were repulsed and battles were fought again. Many humorous incidents of the late trouble were recited.

Speeches were next in order. Colonel Hay of the brigade staff was called for. He responded in paying a glowing tribute to the Sixth regiment for the decisive action in the duty assigned to it. He said that although it was the tendency of raw recruits when first under fire to break, he gave it as his firm belief that the local companies had the severity of the situation so impressed upon them that they would have proved an exception. He complimented the company upon its showing and behavior when called to the front.

He said that the belief of some people that the National Guard was an ineffective force, and was merely a Fourth of July ornament, would have soon been dispelled had the militia been given but a chance. Three rousing cheers were proposed for the Colonel.

Major Chisholm followed in much the same vein.

Captain Hart was called upon for the "Battle of Tehachapi."

Major Crichton undertook to trace the ancestry of some of the members, and found a number of military geniuses.

Captian Miller was called on to expostulate on "corned beef."

Colonel Woodworth, Captain Austin and Lieutenant Peeler also made speeches in the humorous line.

N. L. F. Bachman was called on to respond to "The Reportorial Staff." He spoke of soldering during the late war, and spoke from the point of view of one who had been there. He thought that from appearances the local militia would have shown their mettle if they had been given the opportunity. At the close of this speech a member of the company arose and proposed three cheers for the G. A. R., which were given with a vim.

When the speechmaking was over cigars were passed around and battle scenes were once more vividly described.

The Objection to Morehouse.

From the Oakland Tribune.

The periodical attack which some San Francisco newspapers make against L. C. Morehouse of this county as a member of the State Board of Equalization is just now being made with renewed vigor and venom. Fortunately, the state at large has learned the animus of the tax-dodging metropolis—that its opposition to Morehouse grows out of the fact that he has invariably done his duty conscientiously as a member of the State Board of Equalization, and that in doing so it has been within the line of his duty to put the assessment of property in San Francisco, for state purposes, on an equality with the rest of the state in the interest of fairness and justice. And Morehouse has always had the courage to perform that duty fearlessly and without favor. This is where the rub comes in. If Morehouse had been pliant enought to consent to the under valuation of property which the assessors of San Francisco have invariably returned, we would never have heard any complaint against him from that quarter. Such action would have been the greatest injustice to other parts of the state, of course, but that is a feature which does not concern the toll-gatherers and tax-dodgers of the metropolis.

Anderson-Colburn.

A quiet and pretty wedding took place in this city last evening, the contracting parties being A. W. Anderson and Miss Geneva Colburn of this city. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride, Judge Crichton officiating. A few friends were present. They were afterwards treated to a serenade at their home at N and Calaveras streets. The young people have hosts of friends who unite in wishing them unlimited happiness.

GROWERS AND PACKERS

The Combine Wants Them to Come Together.

A GOOD SCHEDULE IS FIXED.

Directors Making Every Effort to Secure Eighty Per Cent of the Output.

The long-anticipated crisis in the raisin situation was reached yesterday when the new combine, known as the State of California Raisin Growers' and Packers' Company, met a number of packers who have not yet signed the rolls, for the purpose of fixing a schedule of rates.

In a general way the result of the conference, which was held at the Hughes hotel, was very satisfactory, and there was a disposition on the part of the packers to work in harmony with the plans of the combine. In fact the directors are now far less anxious about the unpledged packers entering into competitive contracts than about the inexplicable hesitation on the part of the growers at a time when delay is ruinous and even fatal.

At a stockholders' meeting of the combine held several weeks ago it was stated that 60 per cent of the output had already been secured, and it was confidently asserted that the other 20 per cent could be secured within a week. This expectation has, unfortunately, not been realized, and though the number of growers who have not signed the rolls of the combination is comparatively small, there are just enough of them to make the growers in the company uneasy, and to cause some packers to delay signing the needed guaranty checks.

The meeting, which was strictly closed to the press, was called to order by President W. H. Hodgkin at 10 o'clock, and the conference lasted the entire day. Although growers were not supposed to be present, a few found their way into the meeting and others attended by invitation. Among the invited ones were Ben Dore, C. H. Wickersham, M. F. Tarpey and Messrs. McDonald and McCrea of Porterville. The packing firms represented were: Butler & Forsyth, Griffin & Skelly, the Home Packing Company, Noble Bros., the Easton Packing Company, Hobbs & Parsons, the Hanford Fruit and Raisin Company, the Armona Packing Company, the Holton Packing Company, the A. L. Sayers Packing Company of Madera and Chaddock & Hoyt of Selma.

The packers were first consulted as to the minimum price of 3-crown raisins, which were accepted as the standard, other grades being rated up and down on this basis.

In fixing the price the meeting had but one aim, to establish as high a rate as possible, but they had to allow for the competition of Spanish raisins, and of the product of the El Cajon vineyards in San Diego county, the product of which has already been offered at 3¾ cents. A. B. Butler, of Butler & Forsyth, and Mr. Kelly, of the Producers' company, favored a rate of 3¾ cents, others thought 3½, and a few thought 3¼ cents the safest limit. The discussion consumed the entire morning, but at 2.30 p.m. a decision was reached in favor of 3¾ cents.

The rest of the grades were quickly arranged, and the schedule was finally decided on as follows: 4-crown, loose, 4½ cents a pound; 3-crown, loose, 3¾ cents a pound; seedless 3 cents a pound; 2-crown, loose, 3 cents a pound; seedless 2 cents a pound; dry grapes 2½ cents a pound; Sultanas, 4 cents a pound; 3-crown, layers, $1.85 a box; 4-crown, fancy clusters, $1.60 a box; 5-crown, Dehesa clusters, $2 a box; 6-crown, Imperial clusters, $3 a box; 20-pound 4-crown, $1.15 unfaced; $1.25 faced.

The question of guaranty checks by packers was to have been settled by the packers putting them up, but the only firms who did so were Griffin & Skelly and Butler & Forsythe, who handed in their certified checks for $10,000 each. It was stated, however, that the other packers are all ready to deposit their checks on the distinct understanding that they are to be drawn down if 80 per cent of the output of the valley is not under the control of the combination by September 1st. It is the earnest desire of the directors of the combine that this matter should be clearly understood by those growers who have not yet signed the rolls. If these growers come in before September 1st the packers will put up their checks and the maintenance of a remunerative schedule of prices is assured. In other words, if unpledged growers do not take advantage of the two weeks that remain, there is a very strong probability of their repeating the sad experience of last year, when most of them found the balance on the wrong side of the ledger, and were in debt to the packers at the wind-up.

It was settled that the prices of raisins in bags and fifty pound boxes shall be the same.

The position of affairs as the meeting closed was just this: If the growers and packers of the San Joaquin valley will stand squarely together there is more than a possibility that both will make money. If they do not, the grower will be out for sure, and the packer will have a hard time. If the combination goes to pieces, which is yet possible though not probable, there will be a financial crisis in which many growers will be wrecked, for it is a well known fact that the banks virtually own quite a number of the smaller vineyards and not a few of the larger holders are working with borrowed capital. If the combination is "busted" the price of raisins will be next to nothing and many vineyards will not pay for the picking. There are many unpledged growers who have stayed out of the combine because of arguments "pumped" into them by certain packing firms to whom the growers' weakness is their opportunity.

The combine has been successful in securing 2000 out of the 3020 acres of vineyard in Kings county, and through the A. L. Sayers Packing Company the entire acreage of Madera has been secured.

Another meeting will be held about 23d instant by which time it is hoped that the needed 80 per cent of the output will be secured.

Howard Held Down.

From the Tulare Register.

They have put an Oregon boot on John Howard over at the county jail so that in case he should fall out of the windows at any time the boot would be likely to catch between the bars, and so hold him until the sun should get high in the heavens and the disaster be discovered. The prospect of hanging does not make Howard docile and he has intimated his intention of not being present on the day the hanging is to take place, but one deputy watches him all night and another all day, so unless the watchers get very sleepy, and the Oregon boot falls off, or the prisoner does make away with himself some other way, he will be on hand on the 27th to receive his sentence. As the last act is to take place at San Quentin it is probable that he will be there also. If the Register had the management of the Howard case in hand it would petition the governor to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, on the ground that Howard is a fool and not thoroughly responsible for his own cussedness.

The suit of H. Weimann vs. Jay Scott has been ordered continued until the calling of the regular jury calendar.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Highjinks in Chinatown.

For the past three days there has been an unusual uproar in Chinatown, and the beating of gongs and burning of punk have been observed more than ordinarily. The circumstance is explained by a Chinese feast day, which fell on Monday, on which occasion funeral baked meats were offered up on a grand scale on the three tables set up on the corner of G and Tulare streets. Last night many of the Chinese spread the same votive offerings to the spirits of dead Mongolians, out on the sidewalk, while in some houses crackers were exploded and gongs beaten to drive away the evil spirits. There are about 500 Chinese arrivals in Chinatown at the present time, and where the new comers sleep is a mystery, even to local experts.

An Arm Fractured.

R. C. Thurn received a severe fracture of the right arm while practicing in the Fresno Athletic Club's gymnasium, of which he was a member. He was on the horizontal bar when by some mischance he fell and struck on his arm, breaking it just above the elbow, and also dislocating the elbow joint. Dr. Maupin was called and reduced the fracture.

BEAT HIS WIFE.

DAVID DAVIS TRIED AND FOUND GUILTY.

Story of Abuse and Long Suffering in an Unhappy Household.

From Thursday's Daily.

David Davis of Woodward's addition was in Judge Austin's court yesterday on a very ugly charge, although a disturbance of the peace was all that was set against him on the books. He was accused of whipping his wife, and he made no denial of it, except in a general careless manner. He is about 38 years old, and with his wife and three children lives south of the city. On Tuesday there was a disturbance heard at his house, and when the neighbors hurried to the scene they found Mrs. Davis lying in a surface cesspool, with her eye blackened and her side bruised. She said her husband had struck her because she would not give him a bottle of wine which was in the house.

When Davis was brought into court and was asked what he did for a living, he replied that he had done nothing since Christmas, but his wife had worked enough to support the family, taking in washing, and whatever else she could get to do. The Judge asked him why he did not work and help support the family, or at least support himself. He replied in a careless manner that he could get only $15 or $20 a month wages and he did not propose to work for that. He showed no shame whatever for what he had done, and replied with an air of impertinence to the questions asked him. The court found him guilty of the charge and will sentence him today.

From the testimony of the neighbors, Mrs Davis has had a hard time. Not only has she supported the family by hard work, but has put up with beatings and abuse from her husband while she was doing it. It is related that only last Saturday, after collecting money from her week's washing, she came to town and bought supplies to last over Sunday. Among other things, she bought a roast of beef, took it home and placed it on the fire to cook. Her husband lost his temper at something or nothing, and threw the beef out of doors. She washed the dirt off of it and took it to a neighbor's, H. C. Shelton's, and cooked it, and she and her three children went to the barn and ate their roast. It is such treatment as this which, perhaps, will be the cause of Davis receiving about the full penalty of the law. He offers no excuse for his conduct.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Hotter weather.

Moonlight nights.

Dates grow in Fresno.

Fresno needs a labor bureau.

These are good raisin days.

Bird hunters are plentiful.

Fresno peaches lead the world.

The board of equalization is equalizing.

Pine Ridge is the drawing card this year.

Ranchers find profit in poultry and eggs.

Grape pickers are moving towards Fresno.

Chinese would rather pick grapes than fight Japan.

Local astronomers can now study the heavens to advantage.

Several new school houses will be erected in this county this year.

Every train from the north is bringing in large gangs of Chinamen, who are now flocking here to get ready for the grape and fruit picking.

The salmon are now showing up in the San Joaquin as high as Pollasky and are slowly working to the spawning grounds at the head of the river.

George Rife, the gas maker who was so severely burned at the fire at the gas works, was reported much improved yesterday and considered entirely out of danger.

Louis Estrado, who was recently arrested on suspicion of having stolen a horse, was yesterday dismissed, it having been proved that he had nothing to do with it.

The Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company, by its attorney, George E. Church, has filed suit against E. H. Rowolsky to collect $1500, alleged to be due for water furnished him for irrigation purposes.

The condition of Dr. M. V. Yancey is again causing great anxiety to his physicians and friends. An effort will be made to remove him to Oakland if he can gain strength enough to make the trip.

Bermuda grass is starting in many places from roots that have drifted down irrigation ditches. Farmers not desiring to have their places overrun and everything else choked out by this grass should dig out every root that has found lodgment on their land.—Lemoore Leader.

O. B. Hosmer, who has leased the dining room and bar at the Hughes hotel, arrived from Bakersfield yesterday. He has set a force of kalsomine artists to work on the dining room, which will be completely remodeled and fitted to accommodate 100 guests. It is Mr Hosmer's intentions to give sacred concerts in the dining hall on Sunday evenings during the winter season, and social hops on Friday evenings.

New School Readers.

This year there will be introduced into the California schools a new series of readers which will displace that which is now in use. The new series will contain five books instead of the three of the present series. It is anticipated that there will be some trouble in making the new series fit in the present course of study. The suggestion is that the first and second readers of the new series take the place of the first reader in the old; the third and fourth of the new take the place of the second in the old, and the fifth in the new take the place of the third in the old.

Bray Versus Bray.

In the office of the county clerk yesterday suit was brought by Belle Bray against William E. Bray for divorce, on the grounds of desertion and failure to provide the necessaries of life. The plaintiff and defendant were married in 1887, and have one child, Ella Bray, aged 6 years. The plaintiff asks for the custody of the child, alleging that William E. Bray is not a suitable person to have custody of her. The plaintiff is represented by Frank H. Short.

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AT WORK.

Consideration Given to the Outfall Sewer and Matters Relating Thereto.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The city board of equilization met again yesterday, and proceeded to business. F. J. Haber appeared for Mrs. Eliza Walker, and testimony was taken as to the improvements on lots 17 to 21, block 356, Fresno. The assessment was raised from $1,000 to $1,800.

W. N. Rohrer appeared for R. P. Ashe and the Pacific bank, and asked for a reduction on block 152, Fresno. A reduction from $2,000 to $1,500 was granted.

Dr. J. R. Reilly asked that the assessment on two lots be reduced from $120 to $100. The